RULES
FOR THE
Port of *London*:
OR, THE
Water-ſide Practice.

Wherein is ſhewn,

The Method to Compute the Customs by the *Book of Rates*. Likewiſe the Manner of making Entries, paying Cuſtom, Free, or by Certificate. Penalties in ſeveral Acts of Parliament, relating to Imports and Exports. The Tares and Draughts allowed by the King to the Merchants. With the Fees due to the Officers. And many other Things, neceſſary in *Cuſtomhouſe* Diſpatches.

Compoſed from the moſt Authentick Pieces.

By Richard Hayes, Accomptant and Writing-Maſter, for the uſe of his Scholars.

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MVSEVM
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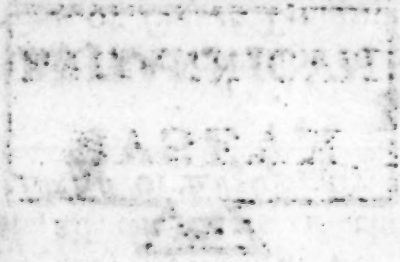

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A

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TO THE READER.

THE following Piece will ſave you the Trouble of Reading, and the Expence of Purchaſing, the numerous Volumes made uſe of by the Author in Compoſing it. The general Approbation it

To the Reader.

it met withal in Manuſcript, encouraged him to Publiſh it for the Uſe of Traders in general; not doubting but, upon Peruſal, they will find it to Anſwer more than the Particulars in the Title Page.

YOURS,

R. Hayes.

How to Compute the CUSTOMS BY *LANGHAM's* Nett DUTIES.

BEfore I ſhall proceed to the immediate Calculating of the Cuſtoms from the *Book of Rates*, I ſhall firſt endeavour to inſtruct the Reader in ſuch Things as are needful to demonſtrate the Method commonly made uſe of by Mr. *Langham* in his much noted Book of the Nett Duties; in order thereto, you are to take Notice, That he has in his Tables given the Nett Duty of moſt Commodities in Shillings, Pence, and the Tenths, Hundreds, or &c.

parts of a Penny. Now to know how much the Value of those Fractions are when your Multiplication is finished, you are to remember, that whatever Number or Numbers are standing upon the Right-hand side of the Comma or Point, are so many Tenths, Hundreds, Thousands, *&c.* parts of a Penny: For instance, suppose the Number to be (,5), it is five Tenths of a Penny, which is equal to an Half-penny: For if a Penny be divided into Ten parts, and Five be half of Ten, and Ten be equal to one Penny, then Five being the half of that Number, must be equal to an Half-penny. Again, suppose the Fractional Number is (,25), here the Penny is divided into 100 parts, the 100 being equal to one Penny (,25), being $\frac{1}{4}$, or the quarter part of 100, is equal to one Farthing: Or suppose the remaining Number should be (,75), here the Penny is also divided into 100 parts and ,75 being three quarters of an 100, is equal to three Farthings. And at any time when you are desirous to know the Value of the remaining Fractions, you need only to take Notice of the first and second Figures following the Points or Comma's, and reckon from (,25) under (,50) a Farthing; then from (,50) to any Number under (,75) an Half-penny; and from (,75) to any Number upwards, three Farthings: In order to exemplify the foregoing Instructions, I shall here lay down a few Examples of the Manner and Method of using the aforesaid Book.

Example 1.

What comes the Nett Duty for 89 Dozen of Cooper's Addices, at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* ,$\frac{100}{52}$ *per* Dozen; *vide* Page 3. in *Langham*'s Nett Duties.

The

	s.	d.
	1	8,52
	12	
Multiplicand	20,52	
Multiplior	89	
	184	68
	1641	6
	12) 1826,28 Prod.	
	20) 15|2	2
Answer	*l.* 7	12 2 ¼

The Price and Quantity being multiplied together, you are to ſet off as many Figures on the Right-hand ſide of the Comma in the Product, as there are Figures on the ſame ſide the Comma in the Multiplicand, and the remaining Figures on the Left-hand ſide are ſo many Pence; *viz.* 1826 Pence, and the ,28 is to be valued at one Farthing, according to the foregoing Rules.

Example 2.

What comes the Nett Duty for 37 Groce of Childrens Babies, at 2*s.* 6*d.* ,49½

N. B. For the ½ you may annex 5 to the 49, as thus: ,495 Then work it as you ſee in the Margin.

	s.	d.
	2	6,49½
	12	
	30,495	
	37	
	213465	
	91485	
	12) 1128,315	
	20) 9|4	
Answer	*l.* 4	14 0 ½

You will find in ſome of his Calculations, Fractions ſeeming more intricate than thoſe in the two foregoing Examples; therefore I ſhall, for Brevity ſake, only ſhew what muſt be annexed to the following Fractions, where they ſhall happen: *Viz.*

For $\frac{1}{8}$	annex	125
For $\frac{1}{4}$		25
For $\frac{3}{8}$		375
For $\frac{1}{2}$		5
For $\frac{5}{8}$		625
For $\frac{3}{4}$		75
For $\frac{7}{8}$		875;

which muſt be done according to the ſecond Example, or the following ones.

For the better underſtanding the preceding Rules in the following Examples, I ſhall make uſe of ſome Queſtions from the aforeſaid Book, where moſt of the ſaid Numbers are to be made uſe of.

Example 3.

What comes the Nett Duty for 372 *l.* of Lentiles, at *d.* 1,03 $\frac{1}{8}$ *per l.*

The Nett Duty being *d.* 1,03 and $\frac{1}{8}$ *per l.* look in the aforeſaid Table for the $\frac{1}{8}$; you will find for that Fraction you muſt annex 125 to the *d.* 1,03, as you ſee in this and the following Examples.

Operation.

	d.
	1,03125
	372
	2 06250
	72 1875
	309 375
	12|383,62500
	2|0) 3|1,11
Anſwer	*l.* 1 11 11$\frac{1}{2}$

Example

Example 4.

What comes the Nett Duty for 733 half Pieces of Buggaſins, or Callicoe Buckram, at *d.* 11,36¼ *per* half Piece.

	d.
	11,3625
	733
	340875
	340875
	795375
12)	8328,7125
2|0)	69|4
Anſwer *l.*	34 14 0¼

Example 5,

To know the Nett Duty for 128 Calves Skins in the Hair, at *d.* 1,89 ½.

	d.
	1,89125
	128
	1513000
	226 9500
12)	242,08000
2|0)	2|0 2
Anſwer *l.*	1 0 2

Example 6.

To know the Nett Duty for the aboveſaid 128 Calve Skins to be exported, ,65 ¼ *per* Skin.

,65625
128
5 25000
78 7500
12) 84,00000
Anſwer 7 Shillings

Example 7.

To know the Nett Duty for 346 C. of Brazile Wood, or Fainambuckwood, at 3*s*. 3*d*. ,63 ¼ *per C*.

s. *d*.
3 3,63 ¼
12
39,6375
34
237 8250
1585 500
11891 25
12) 13714,5750
20) 1142 10
Anſwer *l*. 57 2 10 ½

Example

Example 8.

To know the Duty for 93 Dozen of Glaſs Bottles uncover'd, at 1 *s.* 3 *d.*, 28 $\frac{7}{8}$ *per* Dozen.

s.	*d.*	
1	3,	28 $\frac{7}{8}$
	12	
	15,	28875
		93
	45	86625
1375	9875	
12)	1421,	85375
2|0)	11|8	5
Anſwer *l.*	5	18 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Thus much may be thought neceſſary for the underſtanding of the Uſe of Mr. *Langham*'s Computations; the next I ſhall go upon, is the Method to Compute the Cuſtoms in the abſence of ſo uſeful a Piece,

How to Compute the Duties by the Book of Rates.

IN order to do the ſame, I ſhall firſt inſert a Table of Aliquot Parts of 100 *l.* being the Ground-work to the following Operations, and is made uſe of by his Majeſty's Officers of the Cuſtoms.

	Part of 100 *l.*
25 *l.* is	$\frac{1}{4}$
20	$\frac{1}{5}$
12½	$\frac{1}{8}$
10	$\frac{1}{10}$
6¼	$\frac{1}{16}$
5	$\frac{1}{20}$
4	$\frac{1}{25}$
2½	$\frac{1}{40}$

Explained. Suppoſe the Duty or Diſcount to be 6 *l.* ¼ *per Cent.* and the Sum the Goods come to is, or the Duty or Diſcount was demanded for 89*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* look into the Table, and you will find, that 6 *l.* ¼ is the $\frac{1}{16}$ part of 100 *l.* Firſt divide the 89*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* by 4, the Product will be 22*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* ½. This Sum divided again by 4, the Product that comes out will be 5*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* ½, and is the Duty or Diſcount for 89*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* at 6¼ *per Cent.* by reaſon the ¼ of ¼ is the 16 part. Suppoſe the Duty ſhould be 5 *per Cent.* this is done by dividing the given Sum by 20, by reaſon that 5*l.* is the 20th part of 100 *l.* Or ſuppoſe it ſhould be at 4 *per Cent.* divide the given Sum by 5, and the Product again by 5, the laſt Product will be the Anſwer at 4 *per Cent.* becauſe that the fifth of a fifth is the twenty-fifth part of an 100*l.* Or if it ſhould be at 2*l.* ½ *per Cent.* divide the Sum by 20, and take half of the Product, the laſt Product will be the Anſwer at 2 ½ *per Cent.* becauſe the half of the twentieth is the fortieth part.

part. Or it may be done thus: Divide first by 8, and that Product by 5, the last Product will be the Answer, because $\frac{1}{5}$ of $\frac{1}{8}$ is the $\frac{1}{40}$ part. Or thus: Divide the given Sum by 10, and that Product again by 4, the last Product shall be the Answer, because the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10 is the $\frac{1}{40}$ part. I have been thus prolix, to caution the Reader of the variety of Methods of doing the same thing, that he may habituate himself to the most concise way practised in Business. Having premised this, I shall now proceed with some Queries, and the manner of resolving them.

Example 9.

To know the Nett Duty for 754 $\frac{1}{2}$ C. Dozen of small Agat, valued at 13*s.* 4*d. per* 100 Dozen, paying Old Subsidy, New Subsidy, and $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ Subsidy, each 5*l. per Cent.* less 5 *per Cent.*

754 C. $\frac{1}{2}$
13 4
9802 Shillings
4*d.* $\frac{1}{3}$ 251 4
$\frac{1}{2}$ C. Doz. 6 8
2|0) 1006|0 00
2|0) 50|3
l. 25 3 Old Sub. Gr.
3
75 9 O.S. N.S. & $\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{2}{3}$ Sub. Grofs
3 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 *per Cent.* off
71 13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ The Nett Duties

Or thus:

754 C. $\frac{1}{2}$
2 *l.*
20) 1509 *l.*
75 9 Duty Gr.
3 15 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 5 *per C.* off
71 13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Answer

Example

Example 10.

To know the Nett Duty for 89 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Allom, valued at 2 *l.* *per* C. paying Subsidy 5 *per Cent.* less $\frac{1}{3}$ *per Cent.* and Impost 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* C. 6 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* off.

	89 C. $\frac{1}{2}$		
	2 *l.*		
	178		
$\frac{1}{2}$ C. is	1		
5 *per Ct.* is	2|0) 17|9		
	2|0) 8 19	*S.Gr.*	
5 *per Ct.* off is	00 08 11$\frac{1}{2}$		
Subsi. Nett	*l.* 08 10 00$\frac{1}{2}$		
Imp. Nett	10 09 09$\frac{1}{2}$		
Nett Custom	18 19 09$\frac{3}{4}$		

2*s.* 6*d.* $\frac{1}{3}$	89 C. $\frac{1}{2}$		
	11	2	6
$\frac{1}{3}$ C. is	—	1	3
5 *l.* 20 *l.*	11	3	9 *Im. Gr.*
1 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	—	11	2$\frac{1}{4}$
	—	2	9$\frac{1}{2}$
6 *l.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.C.* off	-	13	11$\frac{1}{4}$
makes	10	9	9$\frac{1}{4}$ *Im. Nt*

Example 11.

To know the Nett Duty for 13 C. 2 qrs. 20 l. of Cocheneal, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* *per l.* paying 5 *per Cent.* less 5 *per Cent.*

	C.	qrs.	l.
	13	2	20
	156		
	76		
6*s.* 8*d.* is $\frac{1}{3}$ of *l.*	1532		
makes	*l.* 510	13	4

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
5 *per Cent.*	510	13	4
Duty Gr.)	25	10	8
5 *per Cent.* off	1	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nett Duty	24	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Example

Example 12.

To know the Nett Duty for 14 C. 3 qrs. 24 l. of Indigo, from *Turkey* or the *Weſt-Indies*, valued at 3*s.* 4*d. per l.* paying Subſidy 5 *per Cent.* 5 *per Cent.* off, and Impoſt 10 *per Cent.* leſs 6 ¼ *per Cent.*

C.	qrs.	l.			
14	3	24			
168					
108					
3*s.* 4*d.* ½		*l.* 1676			
20)	279	6	8		
Subſidy Gr.	13	19	4		
5 *per Cent.* off	—	13	11½		
Subſidy Nett	13	5	4½		

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
10 *per Ct.*	279	6	8	
makes	27	18	8	*Im. Gr*
6 ¼ *per Cent.*	1	7	11	
	—	6	11	¾
makes	1	14	10	¼
Imp. Nett	26	3	9	¼
Subſ. Nett	13	5	4	½
Nett Cuſt.	39	9	1	¼

Example 13.

To know the Nett Duty for 834 Dozen Pieces of wrought Incle, containing each 36 Yards, valued at 6 *l. per* Dozen Pieces, paying Duties as follows; Old Subſidy, New Subſidy, each 5 *per Cent.* 5 *per Cent* off, and ½ Subſidy 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per Cent.* leſs 5 *per Cent.*

Dozen

Dozen
834
6 *l.* valued at

5 *per Cent.*) 5004 *l.*

250	4	—	Old Subsidy Gross
250	4	—	New Subsidy Gross
83	8	—	⅓ Subsidy Gross
583	16	—	Duties Gross
5 *per Cent.* less	29	3	9 ½ Subtracted
554	12	2	½ Answer being Nett Duty

Example 14.

To know the Duty for 732 Pieces, each containing 13 Ells, valued at 2*l. per* Piece, paying the Duties following; Old Subsidy, New Subsidy, and ⅓ Subsidy, 5 *per Cent.* less 5 *per Cent.* and additional Duty 2*l.* 10*s.* *per Cent.* less 5 and 10 *per Cent.*

732 Pieces
2 *l.* Price

5 *per Ct.* 1464 *l.*

73	4	—	Old Sub.
73	4	—	New Sub.
24	8	—	⅓ Subsidy
170	16	—	Subs.Gr.
5 *per Ct.* off	8	10	9 ½
Subs.Nett	161	5	2 ½

l.	*s.*	*d.*	
½ 73	4	0	
36	12	0	Add.Dut.Gr.
1	16	7	5 *per C.* off
34	15	5	
3	9	6 ½	10 *per C.* off
31	5	10 ½	Ad.Dut.Nt
161	5	2 ½	Subs. Nett
192	11	1	Answer'd

N. B. *The Additional Duty being but* 2 ½ per Cent. *I have taken the* ½ *of what the Goods arise to at* 5 per Cent. 2 ½ *being the* ½ *part of* 5*l.* *Example*

Example 15.

To know the Nett Duty for 12 Ton of Oil, Foreign Fiſhing, valued at 50*l. per* Ton, paying Old Subſidy, New Subſiby, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, each 5 *per Cent.* leſs 5 *per Cent.* more Old Subſidy 9*l. per* Ton, leſs 5 *per Cent.*

12 Ton			12 Ton		
at 50 *l. per* Ton			at 9 *l. per* Ton		
is 600 *l.*			108	0	Old Subſ. Groſs
			5	8	leſs 5 *per Cent.*
at 5 *per C.* is 30			102	12	Old Subſ. Gr.
5 *per C.* off 1	10		75	10	3 Subſidies
makes 28	10	Old S. Nett	178	2	Anſwer
multiply by 3					
75	10				

The Duties upon the laſt Examples ſhould have been 3 Subſidies; *viz.* Old Subſidy at 9*l. per* Ton, leſs 5 *per Cent.* New Subſidy 5 *per Cent.* leſs 5 *per Cent.* and $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ Subſidy 5 *per Cent.* leſs 5 *per Cent.* However, the deſign of this thing being only to ſhew the Method to Calculate the Duties upon any ſort of Merchandize when they are known; therefore it is not very material whither theſe Examples adhere to the Truth of every particular Duty upon each of the Commodities mentioned in this Treatiſe.

Example

Example 16.

To know the Nett Duty for 822 Barrels of Pimper Eels, valued at 1*l.* *per* Barrel, paying Old Subsidy 10 *per Cent.* 5 *per Cent.* less, New Subsidy 5 *per Cent.* less 5 *per Cent.* $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ Subsidy 5 *per Cent.* less 5 *per Cent.* and Petty Custom 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* less 5 *per Cent.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
	822			
10 *per Cent.* is	82	04	00	
5 *per Cent.* off	4	02	02 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Old Subs. Nett	78	01	09 $\frac{3}{4}$	
New Subs. Nett	39	00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	the $\frac{1}{2}$ Old Subs. Nett
$\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ Subs.	39	00	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	ditto
Petty Custom	19	10	05 $\frac{1}{4}$	the $\frac{1}{2}$ of New S. Nett
Answer	175	14	00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nett Duties

Example 17.

To know the Nett Duty for 4788 *l.* of Tobacco from *Virginia*, valued at 1*s.* 8*d.* *per l.* paying Old Subsidy 5 *per Cent.* less 5 and 8 *per Cent.* New Subsidy 5 *per Cent.* less 5, 8, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* Additional Duty 5 *per Cent.* less 5, 8, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* $\frac{1}{3}$ Subsidy 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *per Cent.* 5, 8, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* off, and Impost 3*d.* *per l.* less 8 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.*

4788

	d.
	4788
less 5 *per Cent.*	239,4
Old Subs. Gr.	4548,6 ,08
8 *per Cent.* off	363,888
Old Subs. Nett	4184,712
12½ *per Cent.* off	523,089
New Subs. Nett	3666,623

	l.
	4788
Impost Gr.	14364 ,08
8 *per Cent.* off	1149,12
	13214,88
12½ *per Cent.* off	1651,86
Impost Nett	11563,02

	d.
Old Subs. Nett	4184,712
New Subs. Nett	3661,623
Additional Duty	3661,623
½ Subsidy	1220,541
Impost	11563,02
	24291,519

12) 24291,519

2|0) 2024,3

Anf. *l.* 101 4 3½ Nt. D.

Example 18.

To know the Nett Duty for 156 Pipes of *Portugal* Wine unfill'd for Sale at *London*, paying the Duties following; *viz.* paying 3 Subsidies each 4*l.* 10*s.* *per* Ton, 12 *per Cent.* less, Additional Duty 3*l.* *per* Ton, less 12 and 7½ *per Cent.* Impost 12*l.* *per* Ton, less 12, 5 and 8 *per Cent.* Coinage 10*s.* *per* Ton, and 4*s.* *per* Ton Orphans Tax.

156

156 Pipes

78 Ton
at *l.* 13 10 *per* T.

1014
39

l. 1053

10 *per C.* leſs	105	06	00
2 *per Ct.* leſs	21	01	02 ¼
12 *per Ct.* off	126	07	02 ¼
3 Subſ. Nett	926	12	09 ¾
Add.D.Nett	190	09	06 ¼
Imp. Nett	719	17	11 ¼
Coinage	39	00	00
Orphans	15	12	00
Nett Duty	1891	12	03 ¼

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Old S. ⅓ of	926	12	09¼
Old Sub.Nt	308	17	07½
⅓ leſs is	102	19	02¼
the Add.D.	205	18	05
5 *per Ct.* leſs	10	05	11¼
2½ *per Ct.* leſs	5	02	11½
7½ *per Ct.* off	15	08	10¾
is Add.D.Nt	190	09	06¼

78 Ton
at 12 *l. per* Ton

936

10 *per Ct.* leſs	93	12	04
2 *per Ct.* leſs	18	14	04 ¼
12 *per Ct.* off	112	06	04 ¼
is	823	13	07 ¼
5 *per Ct.* off	41	03	08
is	782	09	11 ¼
10 *per Cent.*	78	04	11 ¼
2 *per Ct.* leſs	15	12	11 ¼
8 *per Ct.* off	62	12	00
Imp. Nett	719	17	11 ¼

The

The laſt Example affording different Rates *per Cent.* than what is mentioned in the Table of Aliquot Parts, in Page 8. may cauſe ſome Doubt in the laſt Operation, I ſhall therefore inſert in this place, ſome other Rates, and the manner of doing them.

When the Duty is

12 *per Cent.* divide the given Sum by 10, and add $\frac{2}{5}$ to the Product.

8 *per Cent.* divide ditto by 10, and deduct the $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Product.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* divide ditto by 20, and deduct $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Product.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* divide by ditto, the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the Product is the Anſwer.

Example 19.

Admitting that Hemp pays Cuſtom 2*s.* *per* C. 5 *per Cent.* off; Additional Duty 8*d.* *per* C. $6\frac{1}{4}$ *per Cent.* off, and Impoſition to the *Moſcovia* Company 18*d.* *per* Ton, and Scavage being on a Foreign Bottom 1*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* C. and Navigation 3*d.* *per* C. and Bill-Money for the whole Entry 2*s.* 6*d.* Query is, what muſt 1684 C. of Hemp pay at the abovementioned Rates.

1684 C. at 2*s. per* C.

	l.			
	168	08	00	
5 *per Cent.* off	8	08	04	¾
Nett Cuſtom	159	19	07	¼
A. Dut. Nett	52	13	02	½
Impoſition	6	06	03	½
Nav. & Scav.	31	11	06	
Bill-Money	00	02	06	
Anſwer	250	13	01	¼

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	
	159	19	07	¼
A. Dut. Gr.	53	06	06	¼
1 ¼ *per Ct.* off	00	13	03	¼
Add. Dut. Nett	52	13	02	½

1684 C. at 18*d. per* Ton

is *l.* 6 6 3 ½ Impoſit.

1684 C. at 4 ½ *per* C.

is *l.* 31 11 6 Nav. & Scav.

The Duties ariſing from ſeveral of the foregoing Operations, are calculated and ſet down ſeparately; it being the Method practiſed by his Majeſty's Officers at the Cuſtomhouſe, they being obliged to keep diſtinct Accounts of the Produce of each Duty, that they may be paid in the Exchequer, and iſſued out thence according to their Appropriations, as you may ſee in the following Account.

THE

THE

Appropriations of the Duties.

A Table of ſeveral Duties as they ſtood in Force in the Year 1714, *and how appropriated.*

ONE Moiety of Old Subſidy and Additional Duty, goes to defray Annuities for 98 Years, from the 31ſt of *July*, 1712; the other Moiety to the general Mortgage, from the 31ſt of *July*, 1712, to the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1714; and from the 31ſt of *July*, 1714, to the Bank for ever, redeemable by Parliament. New Subſidy was for the Queen's Life for the *Civil Liſt*.

½ Subſidy { from the 8th of *March*, 1703, for 3 Years. / 2 & 3 *Anne*, for 98 Years. / 5 *Anne*, one whole Year after the ſaid 98 Years. / 6 ditto, another Year after the 99 Years. } to *Annuities*.

¼ Subſidy

3 and 4 *Anne*, from the 8th of *March*, 1704, for 4 Years; 6 *Anne*, to the 8th of *March*, 1711; 7 *Anne*, perpetual; from the 7th of *March*, 1711, to the Bank for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

Impoſt on Wine, Vinegar, Tobacco, and Impoſt 1690, ditto 1693, and new Duty on Whalefins, are appropriated to the general Mortgage till the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1716; and from the 31ſt of *July*, 1716, to the *South-Sea* Company for ever, redeemable by Parliament; but ſubject to pay Intereſt of Unſubſcribed Tallies to 1720.

New Duty on Coffee, Tea, *&c.* 7 *Anne*, made perpetual, from the 23d of *June*, 1710, to the 24th of *June*, 1714, to pay off 700,000 *l.* and from the 23d of *June*, 1714, to the Bank for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

New Additional Duty on Coffee, Tea, White Callicoes, China-Ware, and Drugs, and 15 *per Cent.* on Muſlins, 7 *Anne*, from the 23d of *June*, 1710, to the 24th of *June*, 1714, to pay off 700,000 *l.* and from the 23d of *June*, 1714, to the Bank for ever, redeemable by Parliament.

Duty on Coal, Culm and Cynders, 8 *Anne*. Part of the Duty, *viz.* 3*s.* *per* Chaldron, from the 25th of *September*, 1710, to the 29th of *September*, 1742, for Lottery 1710. 9 *Anne*, the other part, *viz.* 2*s.* per Chaldron, from the 7th of *March*, 1710, to the 8th of *March*, 1742, for Lottery 1711.

New Duty on Pepper, Raiſons, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Snuff, 8 *Anne*, for 32 Years for Annuities from the 6th of *February*, 1709, to the 6th of *February*, 1741.

New Duty on Candles, 9 *Anne*, from the 1ſt of *May*, 1710, to the 1ſt of *May*, 1715, to pay off 500,000 *l.* from the 1ſt of *May*, 1715, to the *South-Sea* Company for ever.

New Additional Duty on Candles, 9 *Anne*, from the 8th of *March*, 1710, for Lottery 1711, for 32 Years.

Subſidy Outwards, 9 *Anne*, from the 8th of *March* 1710, for Lottery 1711, for 32 Years.

New Duty on Hides, Skins, *&c.* Vellum and Parchment, 9 *Anne*, from the 24th of *June*, 1711, for 32 Years, for Claſs Orders 1711.

New

New Duty on Hops, 9 *Anne*, from the 1ſt of *June*, 1711, for 4 Years, to pay off 180,000 *l.*

New Duty on Cards and Dice, 9 *Anne*, from the 11th of *June*, 1711, for 32 Years, for Claſs Orders 1711.

New Duty on Rock Salt exported to Ireland, 9 *Anne*, 1711, for 32 Years, for Claſs Orders 1711.

10 *Anne*, New Duty on Soap, from the 10th of *June*, 1712; New Duty on Paper, from the 24th of *June*, 1712; and New Duty on Checquer'd and Strip'd Linnen, from the 20th of *July*, 1713, for 32 Years, for Lottery 1712.

10 *Anne*, Additional Duty on Hides and Skins, Vellum and Parchment, and Starch, from the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, 1712, and on Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, from the 16th of *June*, 1712, for 32 Years, for Claſs Orders 1712.

Coinage, 7 *Anne*, for 7 Years, to defray the Charges of the Mint.

Tonnage for *French* Ships, and 25 *per Cent.* and *per* Ton on *French* Goods unappropriated.

New Duty on Sails and Sailcloth, or Holland's Duck, or Vitry Canvas, 1 *d. per* Ell, 12 *Anne*, from the 21ſt of *July*, 1713, for 7 Years, and to the End of the next Seſſions of Parliament. Out of which, 1 *d. per* Ell ſhall be paid for *Britiſh* made Sailcloth or Canvas, fit for, or made into Sails.

Of Entries Outwards.

WHEN the Goods you intend to export, are made up in Bales, Bags, Boxes, or, &c. you are to carry the true Contents to the Customhouse in the manner following:

The Bill of Entry.

London, April 30. 1720.

IN the *Marygold, Philip England*, for *Lisbon.*

J. W.

IW Two Cases of Hats, *viz.*

No.	1	qt.	90 Dozen
	2		18
Cases	2		108 Dozen

IW Two Trunks of Stockings,

No.	1	qt.	82 Dozen
	2		32
Cases	2		114 Dozen

Of

Of these Bills you must write Seven; one in Words at length, which is to pass; and in the rest the Quantities may be expressed in Figures; which Bills are entered in several Books by the Clerks. Having got these Bills of Entry ready, you may go to the Customhouse at Nine in the Morning, and give them in to the Clerks appointed to receive them; and having found out the first, such Care is taken of the Merchants to dispatch them, that they will direct you from one to another till you have the Commissioners Hand, and the Office Seal.

Having given Satisfaction for the Customs, you will have a small Piece of Parchment, called a *Cocket*; which testifies your Payment of the Customs, and all Duties for such Goods; and having put your Mark and Number on your Goods, you set the same on the Back of the Cocket, and of your Shipping Bill, mentioning the true Contents of each Bale, or, *&c.* This Cocket and Shipping Bill you must give to the Searcher with his Fee, and pay the Wharfage and Porterage of your Goods, and then you Ship them off. Be mindful to order him that carries them down the River, to bring you a Receipt from the Master, his Mate, or Purser, of the receiving the said Goods on board, before you pay him his Demands.

The Form of the Cocket is as follows:

Ind. or *Indigenous*, signifies Natural-born.

KNOW ye that J. W. *Ind. for* 108 *Dozen of Hats, and* 114 *Dozen of Stockings, in the* Marygold, Philip England *Master, for* Lisbon, *paid all Duties. Dated* April 30. 1720.

On the Back of the Cocket write down the Marks, Numbers, and also the Quantity of the Goods contained in the Cocket, thus:

	No. 1	1 Caſe, qt. 90 Dozen of Hats
IW	2	1 Caſe, qt. 18 Dozen of Hats .
	1	1 Trunk, qt. 82 Dozen of Hoſe.
	2	1 Trunk, qt. 32 Dozen of Hoſe.

Before I proceed any further upon this Head, I ſhall beg leave to make a ſmall (but uſeful) Digreſſion. You muſt know that every Merchant hath his particular Mark, by which his Goods are known from another Man's: Sometimes the Letters of his Name by themſelves, and ſometimes a Star, a Grape, a Hand, or Crows-foot placed with the Letters of his Name; and many other things: And herein are moſt judicious Merchants cautious of marking with another Man's Mark; for many Inconveniencies may ariſe thereupon: Says *Lex Mercat.* "The Property of the Goods or Merchandize is judged to him by whoſe Mark they are "Mar'kd and Seal'd." Every Merchant is to ſet down his Mark upon his Book of Accompts: And he inſtances ſeveral Men that have loſt their Goods by marking them with other Men's Marks.

If you export ſeveral ſorts of Goods at once, and ſome are free, and others pay Cuſtom; you muſt have two Cockets, and therefore you muſt make two Entries; one for the Goods that pay Cuſtom, and the other for thoſe that pay none.

But if you intend to export Goods by Certificate, i. e. foreign Goods, which were formerly imported, and are ſuch as have a Drawback of part of the Cuſtoms paid upon Importation, if they are exported in the Time limited by Act of Parliament; you muſt not only mention the Marks, Numbers, and Contents, as common in Entries Outwards; but alſo the Name of the Ship the Goods were Imported in, the Importer's Name, and Time of Entry Inwards: And make Oath the Duties for theſe Goods were paid, or ſecured to be paid, as the Law directs. After you have made an Entry in this manner, you are to carry it to the Collector

lector and Comptroller, or their Deputies, who, after examining their Books, will grant you a Warrant; (which I ſhall give you a Specimen of hereafter;) which Warrant muſt be given to the Surveyor, Searcher, and Landwaiter, for them to certify the Quantity of Goods: Then you are to bring back the Certificate to the Collector and Comptroller, or their Deputies, and make Oath that the ſaid Goods are really Ship'd, and not landed again in any part of *Great Britain*. This done, they ſet down in Words at length on the Back of the Debenture, and then in Figures on the ſame ſide, the Sum in each particular part of the Duties, and jointly Subſcribe to the whole. By Virtue of this Debenture, in one Month after the Departure of the Ship from *Great Britain*, the Exporter may demand his Drawback; and if the Collector has not Money in his Hands to pay the Debenture, he is to certify the ſame on the Back of the Debenture, that the Merchant-Exporter may have recourſe to the Commiſſioners, who are then to pay him. Suppoſe that *H. V.* Merchant of *London*, Exports 23 Dozen of Napkins, Holland's making, and 232 Ells of Holland, which he Imported before from *Amſterdam*: He makes his Entry in the following manner: *Viz.*

Entry by Certificate.

London, May 7. 1720.

IN the *Goodwill*, *Simon Jones*, for *Barbadoes*.

H. V.

HV One Box, containing Twenty-three Dozen Napkins, Holland's making; and one Bundle, containing Two Hundred Thirty-two Ells of Holland, reported the 20th of *April* laſt, in the *Butterfly* of *London*, *Samuel Bray* Maſter, from *Amſterdam*; the Old Subſidy,

Subſidy, New Subſidy, Third Subſidy, and Additional Duty, paid by the ſaid *H. V.* the 20th of *April* laſt.

H. V.

The Collector and Comptroller, or their Deputies, give a Warrant of the ſame Tenor, ſigned by them, and directed to the Surveyor and Landwaiter; then you have a Cocket after the followjng Nature:

London.

KNOW *ye that* H. V. *Merchant, for Twenty-three Dozen Napkins, Holland's making, and Two Hundred Thirty-two Ells of Holland, paid all the Duties Inwards the 20th of* April *laſt, out of the* Butterfly *of* London, Samuel Bray *Maſter, from* Amſterdam, *late unladen, and now in the* Goodwill *of* London, Simon Jones *Maſter, for* Barbadoes. *Dated the 7th of* May, 1720.

A. R. *Collector.*
C. D. *Comptroller.*

And on the Back of the Cocket is Endors'd as follows: The Contents of the Goods Ship'd, Two Hundred Thirty Ells of Holland, Twenty-three Dozen Napkins, Holland's making.

E. V. Surveyor.
A. L. Searcher.

Your Debenture runs in the manner following:

H. V. Ind. did enter with us, the 20th of *April* laſt, in the *Butterfly* of *London, Samuel Bray* Maſter, from *Amſterdam,* Twenty-three Dozen Napkins, Holland's making, and Two Hundred Thirty-

two

two Ells of Holland; the Old Subsidy, New Subsidy, Third Subsidy, and Additional Duty, being paid Inwards, by *H. V.* Merchant, the 20th of *April*, 1720, as doth appear by the Certificate of the Collector Inwards; And for further Manifestation of his just Dealing herein, he hath also taken Oath before us for the same. *Custombouse, London, the Day and Year abovewritten.*

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

Jurat. H. V. that the Two Hundred Thirty-two Ells, and Twenty-three Dozen Napkins, abovementioned in this Certificate, were really Ship'd, and have not been since landed, nor are intended to be relanded, in any Port or Creek in *Great Britain*. The 7th of *May*, 1720.

H. V.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

The Twenty-three Dozen Napkins, and Two Hundred Thirty-two Ells of Holland, were Ship'd off at *Dice-Key*, *May* 17. 1720.

E. V. Surveyor.
A. L. Searcher.
J. K. Landwaiter.

On

On the other side it is wrote thus:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
ONE Moiety of the Old Subsidy, Two Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Two Pence Farthing	2	07	2¼
New Subsidy, Four Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, and Four Pence Three Farthings	4	14	4¾
The Third Subsidy, One Pound, Eleven Shillings, and Five Pence Half-penny	1	11	5½
Additional Duty, Two Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Two Pence Half-penny	2	07	2½
	11	00	3

When you receive your Money upon this Debenture, you may write in the following Form:

Received June 12. 1720, *of the Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, by the Hands of* A. R. *Collector, the Sum of Eleven Pounds and Three Pence, for the above Debenture.*

per H. V.

PENAL-

PENALTIES

In Several

STATUTES

Relating to

Exportation.

ARTICLE I.

GOODS or Merchandize exported or Ship'd off before Cuſtom paid, or ſecured, forfeited, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE II.

Denizens Shipping Goods in Carrack or Gally, ſhall pay Cuſtom and Subſidy as Aliens, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

If any Goods Ship'd by a Denizen (having duly paid Cuſtom Outwards) do happen afterwards to be caſt away, or taken by Pyrates, the Exporter upon due Proof thereof, before the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or chief Baron of the Exchecquer, and producing their Certificate to the Officers in Chief of the Cuſtoms, ſhall Ship off ſo many Goods Cuſtom-free, the Cuſtom whereof amounting to the Cuſtom of the Merchandize loſt, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE IV.

Beef, Pork, Bacon, Butter, Cheeſe, and Candles, may be exported Cuſtom Free, under the Prizes limited 3 and 4 *W.* and *M.* c. 8.

ARTICLE V.

No Captain, or other Perſon, belonging to either Ships of War, or Merchants, ſhall take on board any Ship bound beyond Sea, any *Engliſh* Goods or Merchandize until they are firſt entered in the Books of the Officers of the Cuſtoms Outward; and ſhall bring to ſuch Officers the Content in Writing, under his or their Hands, of the Names of the Perſons that ſhall have laden on board any Goods, together with the Mark and Number thereof, and Number of Guns and Ammunition, and whither bound: And before his Departure, ſhall anſwer upon his Oath to ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be asked by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, concerning ſuch Goods, upon the Pain of the Forfeiture of One Hundred Pounds, by Statute 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE VI.

No Wharfinger or Keeper of Crain or Key, ſhall ſuffer Uncuſtomed or Prohibited Goods to be Water-born or taken on Land, without ſome Officer of the Cuſtoms be preſent, (except in the Port of *Hull*, as 1 *Eliz.* c. 11.) upon Penalty of Forfeiting One Hundred Pounds, 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE VII.

Goods exported and carried by Sea from one Port to another in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, without a Warrant or Sufferance from the Cuſtomhouſe Officers, are forfeited, 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Maſters of all Ships ſhall take out a Cocket, where the laſt mentioned Goods are laden, and give Bond and Security that they ſhall be landed at the Place for which they are enter'd, or ſome other within *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*: And ſhall return a Certificate within Six Months (Danger of the Seas excepted) from the Cuſtomhouſe Officer where ſuch Goods were unladen, to the Officer to whom Security was given, otherwiſe the Bond and Security is forfeited, 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE IX.

Goods conveyed away, and carried beyond Sea, without paying Cuſtom, the Proprietors ſhall forfeit double the Value, computed according to the *Book of Rates*, except for Coal, which ſhall pay double Duty, to be collected according to the Act of Tonnage and Poundage, 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE X.

Goods exported or imported in a Packet Boat (unleſs allowed by the Chief Officers of the Cuſtom) are forfeited, and the Maſter forfeits One Hundred Pound, and his Place, 14 *Car.* c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE XI.

Aliens ſhall pay no greater Duty than the King's natural born Subjects, for exporting any Goods of the Product or Manufacture of *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, except for Coals, *Car.* 2. c. 6. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1. and Repeals Clauſes to the Contrary in 11 *Hen.* 7. c. 14. 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Sect. 2. and 6 *Car.* 2. c. 7.

ARTICLE XII.

Spaniſh and Foreign Wooll may be exported in *Engliſh* Shipping, but not otherwiſe, out of *England* and *Wales*; under Pain of Confiſcation, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XIII.

The Officers of the Cuſtoms at *Graveſend* having Power to Search any Ship Outward bound, ſhall not without juſt Cauſe, detain any ſuch Ship above three Tides after her arrival at *Graveſend*, under Pain of Loſs of their Office, and rendering Damage to the Owner of the Ship. And the Officers of the Cuſtoms in any out Port, ſhall not, without juſt Cauſe, detain any Ship outward bound, above one Tide after the Ship is laden, and ready to ſet Sail, under the Penalty as aforeſaid, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

C Of

Of GOODS Prohibited Exportation.

ARTICLE I.

NO Woollen Yarn, or Woollen Cloth, ſhall be Exported to Places beyond the Sea, unfulled, or not wrought; upon Penalty of Forfeiture of the Value thereof; one half to the King, and one half to the Informer, 7 *Edw.* 4. c. 3. 50 *Edw.* 3. c. 7.

ARTICLE II.

No *Engliſh* Coin ſhall be tranſported or carried out of *England*, by Statute 5 *R.* 3. c. 2. 4 *H.* 4. c. 16. 7 *Edw.* 6. c. 6. 27 *Edw.* 3. c. 2. 3 and 19 *H.* 7. c. 5. Nor any Silver or Sterling Bullion, unleſs firſt Stamp'd at *Goldſmiths Hall*; and Oath made, That no part thereof was before molten the current Coin of *England*, or Clippings thereof, nor Plate wrought within this Kingdom; which ſhall be proved, or the Bullion to be forfeited, and the Owner to be Impriſoned Six Months without Bail or Mainprize, 6 and 7 *W.* 3. c. 17.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

No Sheeps Wooll, Wooll Fells, Mortlings, Shortling, Yarn made of Wooll, Wooll Flocks, Fullers Earth, Fulling Clay, or Tobacco Pipe Clay, ſhall be exported out of *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, into Parts beyond Sea, under the Penalty of being adjudged Felony; 27 *Edw.* 3. c. 14. Sect. 2. 38 *Edw.* 3. c. 2. 12 *Car.* 2. c. 32. 13 and 14 *Car.* 2. c. 18. But the Penalty of Felony is taken away, and the Exporter ſhall forfeit the Veſſel, and treble coſt of Suit, and the Aſſiſtors ſhall ſuffer three Years Impriſonment. Which Forfeitures ſhall be recovered by him who ſhall ſue for the ſame. To continue for three Years from *May* 1. 1696, and to the end of the next Seſſions of Parliament, 7 and 8 *W.* 3. c. 28. See alſo further Forfeitures, &c. by the Statute 9 and 10 *W.* 3.

Of ENTRIES *Inwards.*

BEfore I ſhall ſpeak of the Method of making your Entries for any particular Part of a Ship's Cargo, it is proper you ſhould know, That at the Arrival of any Ship in the River of *Thames*, a Perſon is to be imployed as a Ship's Husband, whoſe Buſineſs it is to take an Account of the Ship's Cargo; but before he can do this, he is to get a Copy of the Maſter's Manifeſt, in order to make a Report of the whole Lading of the ſaid Ship in the Cuſtomhouſe; which he does with two Copies, thus; one Copy he takes on a Sheet of plain Paper, and the other he writes on a Paper which he receives of the Uſher of the Cuſtomhouſe, who generally attends at the upper End of the Long Room, to adminiſter Oaths, *&c.* On the bottom of this Paper is printed the Oath to be taken by the Maſter of the Ship. Having done this, you are to make a Report of a Ship in the manner following:

To Report a Ship.

HAving got the exact Copy of the Manifeſt on both Sheets of Paper, you go into the Long Room of the Cuſtomhouſe, taking the Maſter or Com-

mander

mander with you, to the Comptroller, or Deputy-Comptroller in the ſame Room, and read the two Manifeſts over with him; after you have ſo done, the Comptroller takes that without the Printed Oath, and the other you carry to the Uſher of whom you received it, and he examines the Maſter concerning the Ship; and after Examination the Maſter makes Oath to the ſame. When that is done, he gives you Directions how you ſhall pay for Entering the Ship, and to whom it muſt be paid to. When that is done, you have nothing more to do, but to ſee whether the Merchant, Owners, or chief Freighters belonging to the ſaid Ship's Cargo, have made their Entries; and thoſe that have not, application muſt be made to, that they may do it likewiſe, in order to ſet the Ship to work.

The Merchant makes his Entries for Imports in the ſame manner as he does for Exports, (ſee Page 22) only it is Cuſtomary with them to enter the Goods leſs than what is mentioned in their Invoices, by reaſon Waſts, Damages, and other Caſualties common upon a Voyage: For if the Merchant ſhould enter his Goods ſhort of the Quantities they may ariſe to when landed and weighed, gauged or meaſured, his Trouble will be no more than to make a Poſt Entry in the manner of the firſt Entry; for let the ſhort Weight or Meaſure be what it will, the Surveyor and Landwaiter return an Account of it to the Cuſtom-houſe, denoting by their Subſcriptions the Quantity ſhort Entered: See more in the 7th Article of *Rules for Ports in general*. The Over Entries I ſhall ſpeak of by themſelves, in the following Leaves; wherein you will have an account of the manner of recovering your Money in ſuch Caſes.

An Example of an Entry Inwards.

London, April 28. 1720.

IN the *Royal George, William Sailwell,* a *Maryland.*
T. C.

TC 43 Hoſheads of Tobacco. containing 4788 l. weight } 399 l.

	l.	s.	d.
Old Subſidy	17	8	8 1/4
New Subſidy	15	5	1 1/4
Additional Duty	15	5	1 1/4
1/3 Subſidy	5	1	8 1/3
Impoſt	48	3	7
	101	4	3

T. C.

Each Merchant having made his Entry in the manner aboveſaid, Order is given immediately to Work the Ship; which is done in the manner following:

Rules for Working a Ship.

THE Party who is appointed by the Owners to take an Account of every Merchant's Goods delivered out of the ſaid Ship, (called the Ship's Husband) having got the Landwaiter's Name who is appointed for the Ship, he goes to him to inform himſelf what Merchants made the aboveſaid Entries, and to take a Copy of his Warrant; which he ſigns, and ſends on board the Ship to the Officers there reſiding, in order to ſet them to Work. Soon after a Lighter or Hoy arrives at the Keys.

This

This Ship's Husband has always a Book in readineſs againſt the Lighter comes up, Ruled in the manner of the Waiters; and he ſets upon one ſide of the Book, the Number or Quantity of Goods he thinks the Lighter may contain, &c. in the manner you may ſee in the Margin; and oppoſite to the Numbers he ſets down the Marks and Numbers of each Hogſhead as they come in Courſe in the Landing; and as ſoon as the Lighter is delivered out, he takes a View, or gets the Surveyor to give him an Account of the Damage upon the Goods.

1	AD	No.	4
2	TV		8
3	OC		5
4	CO		9
5	&c.		
6			
7			
8			

As ſoon as theſe Goods are weighed, and you have got an account of their Weight, if you find that the Entry you have already made, is too little; then you are to make a Poſt Entry for the Surpluſage of Weight or Meaſure, in the ſame manner as you made the firſt Entry.

Of Over ENTRIES.

IF you have Over-entered your Goods, and have Paid or Bonded for more Goods than are truly Landed; then the Landwaiter and Surveyor are to ſignify the ſame upon Oath made and ſubſcribed by your ſelf, That you, nor any other Perſon, to your Knowledge, had any of the ſaid Goods Over-entered on board the Ship, or any where landed the ſame, without Payment of Cuſtom; which Oath muſt be atteſted by the Collector and Comptrollor, or their Deputies, who then Compute the Duties, and ſet down on the Back of the Certificate, firſt in Words at Length, and then in Figures, the ſeveral Sums to be paid, in the ſame manner as in the Debenture in Page 28.

The Certificate runs thus:

THESE are to certify, That *J. L.* did pay his Majeſty's Duties Inwards in the *Mary* and *Betty*, *William Keele* Maſter, from the *Sound*, the Fifth Day of *April*, 1720, for 134 Ton of Iron, 27 Hundred and an half of Copper in Plates, and 700 Hundred Clapboards; And we, the Officers underwritten, did examine the ſame at the Delivery thereof out of the ſaid Ship, and found no more than One Hundred and Twenty-

Twenty-nine Ton of Iron, Six Hundred Fifty-nine Hundred Clapboards, and Twentyſix Hundred Weight of Copper: And for further Manifeſtation of the Truth hereof, he made Oath, That neither he, nor any other Perſon, to his Uſe or Knowledge, had any of thoſe Goods Over-entered, on board the ſaid Ship, or in any Place landed them without paying Cuſtom. *Dated at the Cuſtomhouſe*, London, *the 8th Day of* April, 1720.

T. R. Surveyor.
W. H. Landwaiter.

Jurat. J. L. that the Contents of the abovementioned Certificate are true.

J. L.

Bounty Money upon Exportation, &c.

THIS is given as an Encouragement for the vending of ſome of our own Commodities, whereof we have a greater Quantity than we can ſpend in our own Nation; which cauſes the Prices to fall ſometimes ſo low, almoſt to the ruin of the Proprietors, who cannot keep their Commodities if Periſhable; or if not, their Circumſtances may be ſuch, they are not able to keep their Goods until there be a greater Scarcity, which cauſes a Riſing Market. In conſideration thereof, Proviſion is made by ſome of our Statutes, when the Goods are under the Prices limited therein, to give the Exporter ſo much *per Cent.* or *per* Quantity, for what they ſhall ſend beyond the Sea.—— And the like for the Encouragement of Importing into *England* ſome of the Manufactories of our own Plantations abroad. And for Example ſake, I ſhall only give you a Specimen upon the Exportation of Corn.

When you intend to Ship Corn, you muſt be very careful that your Ship be *Britiſh* Bottom, Navigated (with two thirds of the Mariners, *&c.* his Majeſty's Subjects) as the Law directs; then you muſt require a Sufferance from the Collector and Comptroller where the Corn is Ship'd off, for as many Quarters as you think

think you ſhall Export; which Sufferance is directed to the Surveyor and Landwaiter, (and where there are no ſuch Officers, the Collector, or principal Officer muſt attend) and when ſatisfied of the Quantity Ship'd off, muſt Endorſe on the Back of the Sufferance, the Quantity and Name of the Corn ſo Ship'd off. This being done, you are to bring a Certificate under your Hand, that the Corn ſo Exported, does not exceed the Price ſettled by Act of Parliament. After this, you are to give Bond, That the Corn ſo Ship'd, ſhall not be landed in any part of *Great Britain*, but in ſome part beyond the Seas. In ſome time after the Ship is ſailed, your Debenture is made out.

You muſt be very careful in giving Directions to your Correſpondent abroad, to return you a Certificate under the Hands and Seals of two known *Britiſh* Merchants there reſiding, that the Corn was landed there; otherwiſe your Bond will be proſecuted, and you obliged to repay the Bounty Money you received by your Debenture.

The like Care ought to be taken of Coaſt Bonds, given to diſcharge the Ship's Lading in ſome part of *Great Britain*, that there be a Certificate returned from the Cuſtomhouſe where the ſaid Goods are landed, in order to be tacked to your Bond, to be returned along with it to the Exchequer. The want of ſuch a Certificate may coſt the Merchant a Suit at Law. The moſt neceſſary Examples of the Buſineſs of Exporting Corn, are as follows:

The Sufferance.

London, June 19. 1720.

IN the *Sea-Horſe* of *Harwich*, *William Tims* for *Dublin*.

J. G.

Two

Two Hundred Forty Quarters of Wheat, to be Ship'd, but not Exported till farther Orders.

To the Surveyor, Searcher, and Landwaiter.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

On the Back is to be Endorſed, by the Surevyor and Landwaiter, the Quantity Ship'd off: *Viz.*

In Bulk ——215 Quarters of Wheat, *Wincheſter* Meaſure.

E. V. Surveyor.
J. K. Landwaiter.

The Entry and Certificate.

London, June 19. 1720.

IN the *Sea-Horſe* of *Harwich*, *William Tims* for *Dublin.*

J. G.

Two Hundred Fifteen Quarters Wheat, *Wincheſter* Meaſure, *Britiſh* Growth, Cuſtom Free.

THESE are to certify, That J. G. *Merchant of* London, *have Ship'd Two Hundred and Fifteen Quarters of Wheat on board the abovementioned Ship for* Dublin, *and that the Price of the Wheat of the Meaſure aforeſaid in the Port of* London *the laſt Market Day, did not exceed Forty-eight Shillings* per *Quarter.*

J. G.

Jurat.

Jurat. J. G. and *P. B.* That the Contents of the abovementioned Certificate are true.

J. G.
P. B.

N. B. There muſt always be one joined with you in giving Bond and Oath for Exporting Corn.

The Warrant.

IN the *Sea-Horſe* of *Harwich*, *William Tims* for *Dublin*.

J. G.

Two Hundred Fifteen Quarters of Wheat, *Winchester* Meaſure.

To the Surveyor and Searcher.

The Debenture.

London.

THESE *are to certify, That* J. G. *Merchant*, Ind. *did on the* 19*th Day of* June, 1720, *enter, and have Ship'd for* Dublin, *in the* Sea Horſe, *whereof* William Tims *Maſter, and two thirds of the Mariners are his Majeſty's Subjects, Two Hundred Fifteen Quarters Wheat,* Winchester *Meaſure; and that the Price of the Wheat of the Meaſure aforeſaid, in the Port of* London *laſt Market Day, did not exceed Forty eight Shillings* per *Quarter. Witneſs my Hand this* 19*th Day of* June, 1720.

J. G.

Jurat.

Jurat. *J. G.* That the Contents of the aboveſaid Certificate are true.

J. G.

The Two Hundred and Fifteen Quarters of What abovementioned, were Ship'd off at *Bear Key* the 19th Day of *June*, 1720.

E. V. Surveyor.
J. K. Searcher.

Bond is taken in the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds, That the Corn abovementioned (the Danger of the Sea excepted) ſhall be Exported into Parts beyond the Sea, and not be again landed in *Great Britain*.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

The Veſſel abovementioned is a *Britiſh* Ship, the Maſter, and two thirds of the Mariners, are his Majeſty's Subjects.

E. V. Surveyor.

Upon the Back of the Debenture is written as follows: *Viz.*

	l.	*s.*
The Money to be paid for the Corn within mentioned, purſuant to the Acts of Parliaments for Encouraging the Exportation of Corn, amounts to Fifty-three Pounds Fifteen Shillings	53	15

Jurat. *J. G.* That all the Corn within mentioned, certified to be Ship'd, for Quantity and Quality, is really and truly Exported to Parts beyond the Seas, and not again landed, nor intended to be relanded in any

any part of *Great Britain.* Cuſtomhouſe, *London,* *June* 19. 1720.

J. G.

A. R. Collector.
C. D. Comptroller.

If the Collector has not Money ariſing from that Branch of the Cuſtom ſufficient to pay it, he writes thus:

THESE are to certify the Honourable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in London, *That I have not Money enough in my Hands, ariſing from the Cuſtoms, ſufficient to pay the within Debenture.*

A. R. Collector.

PENAL-

PENALTIES

In Several

ACTS,

Relating to

Importation.

ARTICLE I.

UPON Information that Goods imported are conveyed away without Entry, and paying Cuſtoms, or ſecuring the ſame to be paid, the Lord Treaſurer, Barons of the Exchequer, or Chief Magiſtrate of the Place where the Offence was committed, or next adjoining thereto, may grant a Warrant to any Perſon, who, with the Aſſiſtance

Aſſiſtance of a Conſtable, may break open any Houſe, in the Day time, in caſe of Reſiſtance; and may break open Doors, Cheſts, Trunks, or other Package, and take thence any Prohibited or Uncuſtomed Goods; to which all Officers are to be aiding and aſſiſting. But no proceeding ſhall upon this Act, unleſs within one Month after the Offence is committed.—— And if falſe Information is given, the Perſon wrongfully accuſed may recover Coſt and Damages, 12 *Car.* 2. c. 19. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Sect. 5. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE. II.

No Ship or Veſſel arriving from beyond the Sea, ſhall be above three Days ſailing from *Graveſend* to the Place of diſcharge in the River of *Thames*, unleſs apparently hindered by contrary Winds, or other juſt Impediment, by 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE III.

No Ship bound for the Port of *London*, ſhall touch or ſtay at any Place adjoining to any Shore between *Graveſend* and *Cheſter's Key*. And true Entries ſhall be made of all ſuch Ship's Lading, upon Oath of the Maſter or Purſer, for that Voyage to the beſt of their Knowledge. Alſo where ſhe took in her Lading, of what Country built, how Manned, who was Maſter during the Voyage, and who are Owners thereof. And in all Out-Ports to come directly to the Place of Unlading, and make true Entries as aforeſaid, upon Penalty of Forfeiture of 100 *l.* Statute 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE IV.

After any Ship is Cleared, and the Watchmen and Tideſmen diſcharged from their Attendance; if there be found on board ſuch Ship any Goods which have been concealed, and not paid Duty Inward: then the Maſter, or other Perſon taking charge of ſuch Ship, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE V.

Porters, Carmen, Watermen, *&c.* aſſiſting in carrying on Board, or Landing, Uncuſtomed or Prohibited Goods, being convicted by the Oath of two Witneſſes, ſhall for the firſt Offence be committed to the next Goal till he find Security for his good Behaviour; and for the ſecond Offence, be committed for Two Months, without Bail or Mainprize, or until he be diſcharged by the Court of Exchequer, or pay to the Sheriff of the County Five Pounds. Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE VI.

No Merchant Denizen ſhall colour a Stranger's Goods, but ſhall by himſelf, or known Agent, ſign one of his Bills of every Entry, with the Mark, Number and Contents of every Parcel of Goods as are Rated to pay by the Price or Meaſure, or Weight of ſuch as are Rated Duty by Weight, without which no Entry ſhall paſs. And no Children of Aliens under 21 Years, ſhall have Entry made in their Names, nor be permitted to Trade. Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE VII.

Merchants Trading into the Port of *London*, ſhall have free Liberty to lade and unlade their Goods at any of the Lawful Keys between the *Tower* and *London* Bridge, between Sun Riſing and Sun Setting, from the 10th of *September*, to the 10th of *March*; and between 6 a Clock in the Morning and 6 in the Evening, from the 10th of *March* to the 10th of *September*; giving Notice thereof to the reſpective Officers appointed to attend the Lading and Unlading of Goods. And ſuch Officers as ſhall refuſe, upon due calling, to be preſent, ſhall forfeit Five Pounds for every Default; half to the King, and half to the Informer or Proſecutor, by the 13th Article of the *Book of Rates*, made 12 *Car.* 2. c. 4. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE VIII.

No Goods (Fiſh taken by his Majeſty's Subjects, Sea-Coal, Stone and Beſtial, excepted) ſhall be Landed or Laden on Board, but at lawful Keys and Places, (except *Hull*, 1 *Eliz.* c. 11.) or ſuch other Places as his Majeſty ſhall appoint by Commiſſion out of the Court of Exchequer, upon Forfeiture of ſuch Goods. Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE IX.

To prevent Combination between Importers, and Seizers of Goods unlawfully Imported or Exported, none ſhall ſeize the ſame but the Officers of the Cuſtoms, or ſuch as ſhall be authoriz d ſo to do by the Lord Treaſurer, Under Treaſurer, or ſpecial Commiſſion from his Majeſty under the Great or Privy-Seal, notwithſtanding any Law to the contrary. Statute 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE X.

If any Seizer of Prohibited or Uncuſtomed Goods ſhall not make due Proſecution thereof, it is lawful for the Cuſtomhouſe Officers, or others deputed thereto, to make Seizure of ſuch Goods, and bring his Action by way of *Devenerunt*; and they ſhall be in Law adjudged the firſt true Informers and Seizers, and have the Benefit thereof; notwithſtanding any Law, Statute, *&c.* to the contrary. Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE XI.

All Foreign Goods permitted to be landed by Bills at Sight, Bills at View, or Sufferance, ſhall be landed at the moſt convenient Keys or Wharfs, as the Officers of the Cuſtoms ſhall direct: And there, or at the King's Storehouſe of the reſpective Ports, ſhall be Meaſured, Weighed, and Numbered, by the Officers appointed, who ſhall perfect the Entry, and thereunto ſubſcribe their Names; and the next Day ſhall make Report thereof to the Cuſtomer, Collector, or Comptroller; or, in Default thereof, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* Stat. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. Revived 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE XII.

No ſort of Wine, (except Rheniſh) Spicery, Grocery, Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Pot-Aſhes, Salt, Roſin, Deal Boards, Fir Timber, or Olive Oil, ſhall be imported into *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, from the *Netherlands* or *Germany*, upon Penalty of forfeiting Ship and Goods. 14 *Car.* 2. c. 11. 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 1.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XIII.

Any Merchant who ſhall import Goods, ſhall have Liberty to break Bulk in any Lawful Port or Key, the Maſter or Purſer firſt making Oath of the true Content of the Ship's Lading, as by the firſt Article of the *Book of Rates*.

ARTICLE XIV.

Brandy imported in any Veſſel leſs than 60 Gallons, or in Ships leſs than 15 Tons Burden, is forfeited by 4 and 5 *W.* and *M.* c. 5. Seſſi. 4. Sect. 8. 12 and 13 *W.* 3. c. 11.

ARTICLE XV.

After *December* the Firſt, 1696, no one ſhall put on Shore in *Scotland* or *Ireland* any Merchandize of the Growth or Product of any of his Majeſty's Plantations, unleſs the ſame have been firſt Landed in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, and paid the Duties wherewith the ſame be chargeable, under Penalty of forfeiting Ship and Goods; three Fourths to the King, and one Fourth to the Informer, or him that ſhall ſue for the ſame. Except Ships being diſabled, are driven into any Port of *Ireland*, and unable to proceed on her Voyage, her Goods may be put on Shore into the Hands of the Principal Officers of the Cuſtoms there reſiding, till the Goods can be put on board ſome other Veſſel or Ship, to be tranſported to ſome Port of *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, by 7 and 8 *W.* 3. c. 22.

ARTICLE XVI.

After the firſt of *Auguſt*, 1696, Natives of *England* or *Ireland* may import into *England*, directly from *Ireland*, any Hemp, Flax, Thread, Yarn, and Linnen, of

the Growth and Manufacture of *Ireland*, Cuſtom Free; the Chief Officer ſo importing, bringing a Certificate from the Chief Officer of the Port in *Ireland*, expreſſing the Particulars of the Goods, with the Names and Abodes of the Exporters thence, and of ſuch as have ſworn the ſaid Goods to be *bona fide* of the Growth and Manufacture of that Kingdom, and to whom they are conſigned to in *England*. And the Chief Officer of the ſaid Veſſel ſhall make Oath, That the ſaid Goods are the ſame that he took on board by Virtue of that Certificate, 7 and 8. *W.* 3. c. 39.

ARTICLE XVII.

Wooll may be imported from *Ireland* to the Ports of *Whitehaven*, *Leverpool*, *Cheſter*, *Briſtol*, *Bridgwater*, *Minehead*, *Barnſtable*, and *Biddiford*, and none other, by 7 and 8 *W.* 3. c. 28.

GOODS

GOODS Prohibited Importing.

ARTICLE I.

NO Cloaths made beyond the Sea, ſhall be brought into *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, or *Scotland*, upon Penalty of Forfeiture, and further Puniſhment at the King's Pleaſure. 11 *Edward* 3. c. 8.

ARTICLE II.

No Woollen Caps, Woollen Cloaths, Laces, Corſes, Ribbands, Fringes of Silk or Thread, Thread Laces, Silk twined, Silk any wiſe Embroidered, or Gold Laces, Saddles, Stirrops, or any Harneſs pertaining to Saddles, Spurs, Boſſes for Bridles, Andirons, Gridirons, no manner of Locks, Hammers, Pincers, Fire-Tongs, Dripping-Pans, Dice, Tennisballs, Purſes, Gloves, Girdles, Harneſs for Girdles of Iron, Lattin, Steel, Tin or Alcamine; nothing wrought of any Tawed Leather, Corks,

Knives, Daggers, Sword-blades, Bodkins, Sheers, Razors, Ciſſors, Cheſmen, Playing Cards, Combs, Pattins, Pack-Needles, no Painted Wares, Forcers, Caskets, Rings of Copper or Lattin gilt, Chafing Diſhes, Chafing-Balls, Hanging Candleſticks, Curtain Rings, Ladles, Scummers, Counterfeit Baſons, Ewers, Hats, Bruſhes, Wooll Cards; Nor any of theſe Wares or Chaffers ſhall be imported, utter'd and ſold within *England* or *Wales*, upon Penalty of forfeiting half to the King, and half to the Informer; excepting Wares taken in the Sea by a Wreck. 3 *Edw.* 4. c. 4.

ARTICLE III.

No Girdlers, Pointmakers, Purſers, Glovers, Joyners, Painters, Cardmakers, Wiremongers, Weavers, Horners, Bottle-makers, or Copperſmiths Wares, ſhall be imported by Merchant Strangers, by 1 *Ric.* 3. c. 12.

ARTICLE IV.

No great Cattle, Sheep or Swine, or any Beef, Pork or Bacon, ſhall be imported into *England*, or Town of *Berwick*, (except for the neceſſary Proviſion of the Ships in which they are imported, and except from the *Iſle of Man*) nor any Ling, Cod, or Pilchard, freſh or ſalted, dried or bloated; nor any Salmon, Eel, or Conger, taken by any Foreigners, ſhall be imported, upon the Penalty of forfeiting the ſame: One half to the Poor of the Pariſh where the ſame ſhall be found, and half to the Seizer, by 18 *Car.* 2. c. 2. 32 *Car.* 2. c. 2. Sect. 8, and 9. 20 *Car.* 2. c. 5. But that Part relating to Bacon, is Repealed, by 5 and 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 2.

ARTICLE V.

No Foreign Wooll Cards, Card Wire or Iron Wire for Wooll Cards, ſhall be imported into *England* or *Wales*, under the Penalty of Forfeiture; one half to the King, and half to the Informer. 3 *Edw.* 4. c. 4. 39 *Eliz.* c. 14. 13 and 14 *Car.* 2. c. 19.

ARTICLE VI.

No Foreign Bone-Lace, Cutwork, Embroidery, Fringe, Buttons, or Needlework, ſhall be imported into *England* or *Wales*, upon Penalty of forfeiting the the Goods, and 100 *l.* one half to the King, and one half to the Informer or Proſecutor. 13 and 14 *Car.* 2. c. 13.

ARTICLE VII.

No Foreign Hair Buttons, or other Buttons whatſoever, ſhall be imported into *England* or *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, under Penalty of forfeiting the ſame; one half to the King, and one half to the Proſecutor, by 13 and 14 *Car.* 2. c. 13. 4 and 5 *W.* and *M.* c. 10. Sect. 2.

ARTICLE VIII.

No Thrown Silk of the Product or Manufacture of *Italy*, *Sicily*, or *Naples*; that is to ſay, *Italian* courſer than third *Bolonia*, *Sicilian* courſer than ſecond *Orny*, except as in *Tertio Anna Regina*, until *September* 29. 1705; nor Thrames or Thrown Silk of the Growth or Production

Production of *Turkey*, *China*, *Perſia*, or *Eaſt-India*, ſhall be imported under the Penalty of Forfeiture. 2 *W.* and *M.* Seſſi. 2. c. 9. 5 and 6 *W.* and *M.* c. 3.

ARTICLE IX.

No Whalefins cut into ſhort Lengths, ſhall be imported under the Penalty of Forfeiture, and double the Value thereof. 9 and 10 *W.* 3.

A LIST of GOGDS liable to Aliens Duty, if Imported in Aliens Ships.

ARTICLE I.

AQUA Vitæ, Balks, Boards, Capravons, Corn or Grain of all ſorts, Currants, Deals, Figs, Flax, Hemp, Maſts, Olive Oil, Pitch, Pot-aſhes, Prunes, Raiſins, Rozin, Salt, Spars, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Tar, Timber, Vinegar, Wines, and all Goods of the Growth and Production, or Manufacture of *Muſcovia*, *Ruſia*, or *Turkey*, if imported in Aliens Ships, are liable to pay Aliens Duty. 12 *Car.* 2. c. 18.

ARTICLE II.

All Ships Trading to, or from the *Mediterranean*, beyond the Port of *Malaga*, under 200 Tons, 2 Decks, 16 Guns, Ammunition proportionable, and 32 Men, are to pay one *per Cent*, (which is to be taken one fifth

fifth of the Subſidy, and Additional Duty) 12 *Car.* 2. Except Ships Exporting Fiſh (being one Moiety of her full Lading) from his Majeſty's Dominions to the *Mediterranean*, may Import any Merchandize in the ſame Ship for that Voyage without paying the aforeſaid Duty. 12 *Car.* 2.

ARTICLE III.

No French Ships coming into any part of *Great Britain*, and ſhall Lade or Unlade any Goods; to pay Five Shillings *per* Ton. 12 *Car.* 2.

A Table *of the Duties which may be Bonded, and when payable.*

ADditional Duty on Linnen and Silk may be Bonded for 12 Months.

Additional Duty on Tobacco and Wine for 9 Months.

New Subsidy on Tobacco, for 3 Months.

¼ Subsidy on Tobacco, for 9 Months.

Impost on ditto, for 18 Months.

Impost on Wine, at three equal Payments, *viz.* ⅓ payable at 3 Months, ⅓ at 6 Months, and ⅓ at 9 Months.

Impost 1690, Imposition 169⅔, and New Duty on Whalefins, at four equal Payments; *viz.* ¼ payable at 3 Months, ¼ at 6 Months, ¼ at 9 Months, and ¼ at 12 Months.

New Duty on Raisins, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Snuff, may be bonded for 12 Months.

The Duties on Coals, *&c.* Coastwise, may be bonded for 3 Months.

Time

Time allowed to Export by Certificate.

THE Merchants are allowed for their Shipping off Tobacco, Sugar, Ginger, Pepper, Bugle *alias* Beads, Caſt and Bar Iron, Dying Wood, all Dying Wares, and Drugs, Eighteen Months to *Britiſh*, and Fifteen Months to Aliens, to have their Drawback, 2 and 3, and 9 *Anne*. And all other Goods Twelve Months to *Britiſh*, and Nine Months to Aliens.

N. B. Amber Beads, Amber rough, Coral Beads, and poliſh'd Coral, and all Cowries, may draw back the Impoſt 169$\frac{1}{3}$, exported in three Years. 4 and 5 *W.* and *M.*

MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

A List of Goods not allowed a Drawback.

MUM, 1 *W.* and *M.* Cordage, 6 *Anne.* Hops to *Ireland*, 9 *Anne.* Tobacco exported in Ships under 20 Tuns Burden, 9 *Anne.* Tobacco exported to *Ireland*, until a Certificate be produced of its being landed there, 9 *Anne.* Allamodes and Luſtrings, 8 and 9 *W.* 3.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

An Alphabetical Table *of the Tares and Draughts allowed at the* Cuſtomhouſe, London.

N. B. Grocery Fruit is placed under *F.*

THE Draughts which muſt be taken off before the Tare, are as follows:

All Goods weighing under 1 C. weight,		1 l. Draught.
From 1 to 2		2
From 2 to 3		3
From 3 to 10		4
From 10 to 18		7
From 18 to 30		9

Tobacco.

All under 4 C. weight is	4 l. Draught.
From 4 to 6	5
From 6 to 10	6

ALLOM

A

ALLOM in Casks, Tare 12 Pound *per Cent.*
Ashes, called Pot-Ashes, 10 Pound *per Cent.*
Argol in Casks, ——— —— 14 Pound *per Cent.*

B

Backs of Chimneys of half a hundred Weight, and downwards, are accounted Small; and all above that Weight, Large.

Basket Rods the Bundle, three Foot about the Band.

Barrillia in single Serns, about three Hundred, Tare 14 Pound.

Barrillia in double Serns, about 3 Hundred weight, Tare 28 Pound.

Battery in Fats, Tare 8 Pound *per Cent.*

Bullrushes the Load, 60 Bundles.

Books Unbound, Eight Hundred makes a Maund; and are examined, by Order in the Warehouse, by an Officer, to prevent the Importation of Heretical and Popish Books.

Bristles in Fats, about 5 C. weight, Tare 84 Pound, and of late pass as $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ dressed.

Brimstone in Casks, Tare 8 Pound *per Cent.*; and if it comes loose, must be entered by the Ton, and delivered by Sufferance.

C

Caters, for Tare are allowed one third part.

Chests of Iron of one Yard and a quarter long, are called Long; but of one Yard long, are called Middle; and three quarters of a Yard long, are called Short.

Cochineal in Chests covered with Skins, about one Hundred and a half, the Tare is 50 Pounds.
Ditto in Barrels about 1 C. ½, Tare 36 Pounds.
Copper in Fats, the Tare is 8 Pounds *per* C. weight.
Copperas in Casks, the Tare is 10 l. *per Cent.*

D

Aloes-Cicotrina in Chests, about 3 C. ¼, Tare 80 Pounds.
Epatica, in Gunny about 1 C. weight, Tare 8 Pounds; but about 2 or 3 C. weight, Tare 14 Pounds.
Antimony in Casks, Tare 6 Pounds *per* C.
Argentum Sublimatum, alias *Quick-silver*, in Boxes, Barrels, and Leather, about 1 C. ¼ and 1 ½, Tare 36 Pounds. In Barrels of the same Weight, Tare 14 Pounds.
Assa Fœtida, in Baskets about ¼ C. weight, Tare 3 Pounds *per* Basket.
Benjamin, in Chests about 3 C. ½, Tare 90 Pounds.
Benjamin, in Gunny about 1 C. weight, Tare 8 Pounds; about 2 and 3 C. weight, Tare 14 Pounds.
Bole in Cask, Tare 8 Pounds *per* C.
Camphire, in Tubs about ⅓ or ¼ C. weight, Tare 18 Pounds *per* Tub.
Caraway seeds, in Canvas Bales about 3 C. weight, Tare 10 Pounds *per* Bale.
Cardomums, in Bales about 2 C. Tare 14 Pounds *per* Bale.
Cinabrium, or *Vermilion*, in Tubs about 3 C. ½, Tare 36 Pounds *per* Tub.
Coloquintida in Chests, Tare one fifth part.
Cubebs in Bags, Tare 4 Pounds *per* Bag.
Green Ginger, in Jars about 1 C. weight, Tare 28 Pounds *per* Jar.
Isonglass, in Fats about 3 C. ½ or 4 C. weight, Tare 84 Pounds *per* Fat.

Jujubes

Jujubes in Fats, Tare 16 Pounds *per* C.

Lack, Gum and *Seed*, in Gunny about 1 C. weight, Tare 7 Pounds; and 2 or 3 C. weight, Tare 14 Pounds.

Myrrh, in Cheſts from 3 C. ½ to 4 C. weight, Tare 92 Pounds *per* Cheſt.

Olibanum, in Gunny about 1 C. weight, Tare 8 Pounds *per* Gunny; and from 2 to 3 C. weight, Tare 14 Pounds *per* Gunny.

Pitch, called *Burgundy Pitch*, in Stands about 2 C. ¼, Tare 56 Pounds *per* Stand.

Prunelloes, in Boxes about 14 Pounds weight, Tare 3 Pounds *per* Box.

Tinckal, in Duppers about 1 C. ¼ and 1 ½, Tare 16 Pounds; and about 1 C. ½, Tare 20 Pounds.

Turmerick, in Gunny about 1 C. ½, Tare 14 Pounds; and about 1 C. weight, Tare 10 Pounds.

Verdigreeſe, in Leather about 1 qr. 14 l. Tare three Pounds.

Vitriolum Romanum, in Duppers about 1 C. weight, Tare 14 Pounds.

F

THE Laſt of Flax is to contain 17 C. wt.

Fruit in Baskets, Tare 4 Pounds *per* Basket.

Feathers in Bags, Tare 4 Pounds *per* C. wt.

Fiſh.

All under 18 Inches, are quarter Fiſh; two of which is counted a Tittling; and from 18 Inches to 24 Inches, are called Tittling; and from 24 to 36 Inches, are called Croplings; and from 36 upwards, are called Fiſh and half.

Fruit Grocery.

Fruit in Baskets, Tare 4 l. *per* Basket.
Almonds in Cask, Tare 14 l. *per* C. wt.
Ditto in Bags, Tare 4 l. *per* Bag; and in Serns and Bags about 2 C. wt. Tare 18 l.
Cinnamon, in Gunny about ¼ C. wt. Tare 12 l.
Ditto in Skins about ——— ¼ 14
Ditto in Bags about ——— ¼ 16
Cloves in Carroteels about 4 C. ⅓, Tare 70 l.
Nutmegs in Carroteels about 6 or 7 C. wt. Tare 70 l.
Anniſeeds in Serns and Bags about 3 C. ¼, Tare 18 l.
Ditto from *Smyrna* in Felts about 3 C. ⅓, Tare 20 l.
Ditto without Felts about 3 C. ⅓, Tare 14 l.
Prunes in Puncheons, or uncertain Casks, Tare 14 l. *per* C. wt.
Raiſins in Frails, Tare 6 l. *per* Frail.
Ditto of *Alleppora*, in Barrels about 1 C. weight, Tare 14 l.
Raiſins of the Sun in Cask, Tare 12 l. *per* C. wt.
Pepper in Bags about 3 C. wt. Tare 4 l. *per* Bag.
Sugar in Bales from *India*, ——— Tare 36 l. *per* Bale.
Ditto in Cheſts ——— ——— ⅛ part
Ditto in Cask ——— ——— ⅛ part
Ditto in Cask from St. *Thomas* ——— ⅕ part
Ditto in Cask, with Paper, Thread and Straw, Tare 16 l. *per* C. wt.
Ditto in Canniſters, Tare ⅛ part.

Sugar from the Engliſh Plantations.

All Casks under 8 C. wt. have 14 l. *per* C. Tare.
from 8 to 12 Tare 1 C. wt.
from 12 to 15 1 ¼
from 15 to 17 1 ⅓
from 17 C. wt. & upwards— 1 ½

Dutch

Dutch East-India Spices, as Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves, the Tare is upon the Cask; add 8 l. to every 104 l. it being a Dutch C.

Currants in Butts and Craoteel, Tare 16 l. *per* C. wt.

Ditto in Quarterol, 20

Ditto in Bags about 4 C. weight, Tare 10 l. *per* Bag.

Figs in Barrels, Tare 14 l. *per* C. wt.

Mace in Caroteels about 3 C. wt. Tare 70 l.

G

Gauls from *Aleppo* and *Smyrna*, Tare 4 l. for every single Bag, and 7 l. *per* Bag for every double Bag.

H

Harness Plates, or Breasts, to be counted Iron Doubles.

Hemp, called Steel Hemp, in Fats, Tare 14 l. *per* C.

Hair, called Goats Hair, in Canvas, 4

Ditto in Haircloth, 7

Hops in Bags, 4

I

Indico in Chests covered with Skin, about 1 C. ½, Tare 48 l. and in Bales with Skins about 1 C. ½, Tare 16 l.

K

K*Ettle* Fats, Tare 8 l. *per* C. wt.

L

L*Attin*, or round Bottoms in Fats, Tare 8 l. *per* C.
Linnen, *Flemiſh*, *Dutch* Meaſure, and Lockrams, are to be allowed 2 *per Cent.*
Ghentiſh Meaſure brown, add 5 *per Cent.*

N. B. *When any of the aboveſaid Linnen come contented* Engliſh *Meaſure, the* 2 per Cent. *is not allowed.*

M

M*Adder* in Bales, great and ſmall, ſingle and double Bags, the Tare 28 l.
Ditto in Fats, Tare 10 l. *per* C.
Malagata in Cask, the Tare is on it.

O

O*Rchal* in Barrels, the Tare is 10 or 12 l. *per* Barrel.
Oil in certain Casks, one in twenty is allowed for Leakage, and under ten no Leakage is allowed.
Ditto in Candy Barrels, Tare 29 l. *per* Barrel.

Oil

Oil in uncertain Casks, Tare 18 l. *per* C. In Barrels from *New England*, Tare 50 l. *per* Barrel. Seven l. $\frac{1}{2}$ makes a Gallon, and 252 Gallons one Ton.

S

Safflower in Bales, about 6 C. weight, Tare 84 l. *per* Bale.
Ditto in Bags from 2 to 3 C. weight, Tare 16 l. *per* Bag.
Saltpetre in Cask, Tare 12 l. *per* C.
Ditto in Gunny about 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$, Tare 16 l.
Shumack in Bags about 3 C. $\frac{1}{2}$, 10
Ditto ——— from 2 to 3 C. wt. 8
Ditto ——— about 7 C. wt. 14

Silk Thrown or Orgazine.

In ſhort Bales or *Bolognia*, with Searcloth and Cotton Wooll, about 2 C. wt. Tare 28 l.
In long Bales with Searcloth and Cotton-Wooll, about 2 C. wt. Tare 30 l.
In *Naples* Bales with Searcloth, about 2 C. wt. Tare 18 l.
Fangots of *Naples*, about 1 C. $\frac{1}{2}$, with Searcloth, Tare 14 l.
In *Meſſina* Bales, double Canvas, Thrown and Raw, about 2 C. wt. Tare 10 l. With Searcloth and Cotton-Wooll about 2 C. wt. Tare 22 l.

Raw Silk.

In long Bales from *Aleppo*, with Cotton-Wooll, about 3 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$, Tare 32 l.
In Fangots of *Aleppo*, about 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2, Tare 20 l.
Ditto ——— about 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Tare 18 l.

Ardas Silk of *Aleppo*, in ſhort Bales with Cotton-Wool, from 3 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, Tare 30 l.
Of *Smyrna* and *Cyprus*, about 3 C. wt. and upwards, Tare 16 l.
Ditto downwards to 2 C. wt. Tare 14 l.
Ditto from 2 C. wt. downwards, Tare 12 l.
In Bales of *Perſia*, about 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$, Tare 10 l.

N. B. *Silk Nubbs, or Huſks of Silk, the Pound contains twenty Ounces.*

Smalts, or Powder-blue, in Casks, Tare 10 l. *per* C.
Soap, called *Caſtle Soap*, in double Serns, about 3 C. wt. Tare 30 l.
Ditto in ſingle Serns, the ſame Weight, Tare 16 l.
Ditto in Cheſts, about 2 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 C. weight, Tare 40 l.
Succads in Cheſts about 1 C. $\frac{1}{2}$, Tare 40 l.

T

Tallow from *Ireland* or *Ruſſia*, in Casks, Tare 12 l. *per* C.
Tazels, the half Pack contains ten thouſand.
Thread, alias *Siſters Thread*, to have no Allowance.
Thread, called whited brown, outnal, and black and brown, or bridges, to have Allowance of 6 l. *per* C. for want of Weight.

Tobacco.

	Tare
Spaniſh in Barrels about 2 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ weight,	28 l.
Ditto in half Barrels about 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$	18
Ditto in Potaccoes without Canvas,	14
Ditto in ditto covered with Canvas,	16
Ditto in ditto with Skins,	26

Virginia

	Tare
Virginia in Hogſhds, weighing under 3 C.wt.	70 l.
Ditto ——— from 3 to 4 C.	80
Ditto ——— from 4 to 5 C.	90
Ditto ——— from 5 C. wt. upwards	100
Bermudoes in Cheſts	20 l. *per* C.
Ditto — in Casks about 3 C. wt.	60 l.
Ditto ——— about 2 C. ½ downwards to ——— 2 C. wt. or to ——— 1 C. ½	50

Turpentine in Cask, the Tare is the one fifth part.
Packthread in Mats, from *Goada*, about 2 C. ½, Tare 14 l. *per* Mat.

W

WIRE of Lattin and Iron in Cask, Tare 6 l. *per* C.

Wooll,
called *Beavor Wooll*, in Hogſheads and Brizles, Tare 75 l.
Ditto ——— in Crobies, Tare the Cover, which is one third part of the Whole.

Cotton-Wooll, ——— Tare	4 l. *per* C.
Spaniſh in Bales for Cloth, about 2 C. wt.	28 l.
Ditto in Bales for Felts, about 2 C. ½	14
Sigovia ditto for Felts, about 2 C. wt.	15
Lambs Eſtridge Poliſh ——— Tare	4 l. *per* C. wt.

Wormſeed in Bales with Felts, from *Smyrna*, about 3 C. ½, Tare 24 l.
Ditto from *Aleppo* with Cotton-Wooll, Tare 24 l.

Yarn,

Y

YARN, called *Cable Yarn*, in Winch from *Ruſſia*, Tare 28 l.

Cotton-Yarn, in Bales from *India*, about 3 C. $\frac{1}{2}$, Tare 43 l.

——— in Bags from *Turkey*, Tare 5 l. *per* C.

Grogram and *Mohair Yarn* in Bales from *Aleppo*, with Cotton-Wooll, Tare 28 l. and ſo downwards proportionable.

——— from *Smyrna* with Felts, about 4 C. wt. Tare 28 l.

without Felts, about the ſame Weight, Tare 18 l.

Ditto in Fangots without Felts, about 1 C. $\frac{1}{4}$, or 2 C. weight, Tare 14 l.

Yarn with Felts, Skins, and Cottons, Tare 16 l.

Ditto without about 1 C. $\frac{1}{2}$ ——— 12

Linnen-Yarn in Fats, ——— ——— 12 *per* C.

RULES

RULES FOR THE PORTS in General.

ARTICLE I.

WHEREAS ſome Societies and Companies of Merchants do trade in a Joint Stock, and enter the whole Cargo and Lading of a Ship Inwards in one ſingle Entry; when the Adventurers therein concerned are many, the Officers and Waiters

Waiters may take and receive ſuch Gratuity as the ſaid Company ſhall hereafter voluntarily Conſent to pay unto them; any thing in this Order, or Table of Fees, or any other Act, or Proviſion, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

ARTICLE II.

All Goods under the Value of Five Pounds in the *Book of Rates*, paying Subſidy Five Shillings, or leſs, ſhall paſs without taking any Fees.

ARTICLE III.

No Merchant that ſhall have Goods of his own, to be landed out of one Ship or Veſſel at one time, (although the Receipt of the Subſidies be diſtributed into ſeveral Offices) ſhall be charged to any more or other Fees than for a ſingle Entry.

ARTICLE IV.

Goods in Partnerſhip to paſs as if the Proprietors were one ſingle Perſon.

ARTICLE V.

Fiſh by *Engliſh*, in *Engliſh* Shipping or Veſſel, Inwards or Outwards, or along the Coaſt, to pay no Fee.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE VI.

Foreign Coin or Bullion, Inwards, may be landed by any Perſon, without Warrant or Fee.

ARTICLE VII.

Poſt Entries Inwards to paſs without Fee, under Five Shillings; if above Five Shillings, and under Forty Shillings, then Sixpence; but if the Cuſtom to be paid exceed Forty Shillings, then it ſhall pay the full Fees as was paid for the firſt Warrant.

ARTICLE VIII.

Diamonds, precious Stones, Jewels, and Pearls of all ſorts, to paſs Outwards without any Fee or Warrant.

ARTICLE IX.

The Merchant ſhall pay for opening all Goods that ſhall be ſhort Entered above Ten Shillings Cuſtom.

ARTICLE X.

The Merchant not to be at any Charge, if duly Entered.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XI.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, Intituled, *An Act for Encouragement and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation*, there is granted unto the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty, ſundry Duties upon Strangers Veſſels, importing Commodities not of their Growth; and thereby it is Ordered, That ſuch Shipping as pretend to enjoy the Privilege of *Engliſh* Shipping, muſt be manned accordingly; whereby there is a Neceſſity of an Officer to be imployed every Tide downwards towards *Graveſend*, to viſit all Ships whether they be manned according to the ſaid Act, and to give Certificates for making Foreign Ships Free, and taking Bonds for ſuch as go to the Plantations; for effecting of which Buſineſs, the following Fees are ſet and appointed by the Authority aforeſaid, to be paid as well in all Out Ports, as in the Port of *London*, and Creeks thereunto belonging: *Viz.*

	s.	d.
For Gauging every *French* Veſſel, in lieu of the like Fee paid in *France* for Gauging *Engliſh* Veſſels	5	0
For making a Certificate to make a Foreign Ship Free, with Sealing and Regiſtering the ſame	10	
For a Bond for a Ships going to the Plantations	0	6

For

	s.	d.
For every Entry of Goods liable to Duties by the Act of Navigation, which this Collector receives	0	8
For every Entry of *French* Veſſels, and for Bills to charge the Five Shillings *per* Ton on ſuch Veſſel	1	0
For a Certificate of Payment of Tonnage	0	6

FEES

FEES AND ALLOWANCES

Due and Payable TO THE Officers of His Majesty's Customs and Subsidies in the Port of *London*, &c.

For the Officers of the Petty Customs Outwards.	*Customer* s. d.	*Comptroller* s. d.	*Surveyor* s. d.	*Surveyor General* s. d.
FOR a Cloth Cocket by *English* Freemen of *London*	— 6	— 4	— 4	— 4
For a Strangers Cocket, or Unfreemen	— 8	— 6	— 6	— 6
For a Cloth Certificate by Strangers or *English*, to pass according to the Old Rate	— 8	— 4	— 4	— 4

For

	Customer	Comptroller	Surveyor	Surveyor General
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For a Ship's Entry crossing the Seas	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
For a Ship's Entry to the *Streights*, *Canaries*, or *Western* Islands	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —
For clearing of Ships, and examining the Books	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6
For every Endorsement	— 4			
For making a Bond to the King's Use	— 6			
For every Entry in the Certificate Book	— 2			
To the Customers Clerks for a Cloth Cocket or Certificate	— 6	— 2	— 2	— 2
For a Ships Entry crossing the Seas	— 4			

Subsidy Outwards.

	Collector	Comptroller	Surveyor	Surveyor General
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FOR every Ship's Entry within the *Levant*, or beyond the *Streights* Mouth	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —
For every Ships Entry going to any other Foreign Parts	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
For every Ship's Entry going to the Out Ports	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1
For clearing of every Ship passing to Foreign Parts, and examining the Contents of the Ship	1 —	— 6	— 6	— 6

	Collector		Comptroller		Surveyor		Surveyor General	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
For every *Engliſh* Cocket by Freemen	—	8	—	4	—	4	—	4
For every Stranger's Cocket, or Unfreemen of *London*	1	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
For making every Certificate Cocket, as well *Engliſh* as Strangers, for Goods which paid Subſidies Inwards, and pay no Subſidy Outwards	—	8	—	4	—	4	—	4
For every Certificate upon Warrant from his Majeſty, or the Lords of the Treaſury, paying no Duties	1	6	—	8	—	8	—	8
For Indorſement of Warrants and Licences	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
For Foaring Bill, Licencing ſuch as bring in Victuals, to carry out ſome Beer as by Store	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6
Coaſt Sufferances is to be given without Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For every Coaſt Cocket Outwards, and entering in his Majeſty's Books for a whole Ship or Veſſel paſſing into the open Sea	1	—	—	8	—	8	—	8
For a Bond for the ſame	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
For diſcharging the ſame Bond; filing the Certificate to the ſaid Bond	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
For making every Certificate of Return	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	2

For

	Collector	Comptroller	Surveyor	Surveyor General
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For making, entring, and keeping an Account of every Debenture, for repaying of half the Subsidy, or other Sums of Money	1 —	— 4	— 4	— 4
For making and entring a Tranſire, or Let paſs, from Port to Port, in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*	— 4	— 2	—	—
To the Clerks for Cocket by *Engliſh*, or others	— 4	— 2	— 2	— 2
For a Ship's Entry croſſing the Seas	— 4	—	—	—
To the Clerk of the Coaſt Cockets for making a Bill or Ticket to the Lord Mayor, for Corn, Victuals, and other Proviſions	— 4	—	—	—

Petty Cuſtoms Inwards.

	Cuſtomer	Comptroller	Surveyor	Surveyor General
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
FOR every Stranger's Warrant	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2
For taking every Bond	— 6	—	—	—
For every Bill at Sight	1 —	—	—	—
For diſcharging every Bond	—	— 6	—	—
For every great Employment to imploy the proceed of Goods	—	— 6	1 —	1 —

Subsidy Inwards.	Collector s. d.	Comptroller s. d.	Surveyor s. d.	Surveyor General s. d.
FOR every Warrant by *English* Freemen of *London*	— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
For every Warrant for Strangers, or Unfreemen	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6
To the Clerk for making the Shipper's Entry	1 —			
For making a Bond to his Majesty's Use	— 6			
For every Oath administred by the Collector	— 2			
For a Shipper's Entry, with the particular Contents, *viz.* from the *East-Indies*	2 6			
Ditto from the *Streights*	2 6			
Ditto from *Spain*, *Portugal*, and the *West Indies*, or *English* Plantations	2 —			
Ditto from *Dunkirk* or *France*	1 —			
Ditto from *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Ireland*, or any Eastern or Northern Parts	1 —			
For every Ship or Vessel less than twenty Ton	— 8			
For every Stranger's Ship Entry to pay double Fees				
For every Certificate of Foreign Goods Imported to be Ship'd out free of Subsidy, Eighteen Pence, which is understood Six Pence for the Search, (altho several Ships,) and Twele Pence for the Certificate	1 6			

	Collector	Comptroller	Surveyor	Surveyor General
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If the Goods be under the Value of Twenty Pounds, according to the *Book of Rates*, the Merchant is to pay the Certificate in all but	— 6	—	—	—
For examining and comparing every Debenture with the original Certificate	— 4	—	—	—
For a Certificate of Foreign Goods coming from any of the Out Ports to *London*, or from any other Port within this Nation	— 6	— 2	— 2	— 2
For Goods sent by Sea by the Importer thereof, to any of the Out Ports from *London*	— 6	— 2	— 2	— 2
For casting up the Sum, and keeping an Account of every Debenture, and paying the Money	— 8	—	—	—

For every Bale, Pack, Truſs, Cheſt, Caſe, or other Package, brought into the King's Warehouſe; to be allowed to the Officer, when the Merchant is ſhort Entred above Five Shillings, to be paid to the proper Officer, Two pence.

Great CUSTOMS.

	Customer		Comptroller	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
FOR Cocket for Calve Skins	2	—	1	—
For a Coaſt Cocket Outwards of Woolls, Woollfells, Leather, Skins, and Hides	2	—	1	—
For a Bond to his Majeſty's Uſe	1	—		
For filing the Return	—	6		
For a Return and Diſcharge Outwards	2	4	1	—

Fees

FEES to be paid to the Clerks, concerning ſeveral Officers, as well Inwards as Outwards.

	Cuſtomer		*Comptroller*		*Surveyor*	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
FOR every Bill of Portage	—	6	—	3	—	3
For a Second or Parcel Cocket Outwards	—	2	—	2	—	2

TO THE

King's Waiters.

Received in the Cuſtombouſe above Stairs.

FOR every Engliſhman's Foreign Goods or Merchandizes, of what nature ſoever, paying Cuſtom or Subſidy Inwards in the Port of *London*, or coming thither from any Place or Port by Cocket ——— 1 —

For every Stranger's Foreign Goods in like manner, paying Cuſtom or Subſidy Inwards in the ſame Port, or coming thither by Cocket ——— 1 6

For certifying every Cocket of *Engliſh* Goods brought up to *London* ——— — 6

Received

Received at the Waterside by the said King's Waiters, and others attending; to be divided as formerly.

s. d.

FOR a Bill of Store or Portage for any thing above Ten Shillings Custom — —
For a Bill of Sight, Bill of Sufferance, or any other imperfect Warrant — — — — — 1 —
For Wools, Woollfells, Leather, Hides, and Prohibited Goods from the Out Ports by Cocket — — — — — 1 —

Register of the King's Warrants.

FOR every *English* Warrant for Goods Inwards — — — — — 2
For every Stranger's Warrant — — — — 4
For every Foreign Certificate — — — — 4
For all Goods not paying Twenty Shillings Custom, whether in or out, there shall be but half Fees taken, whether for Warrants, Cockets, Transires, Debentures, or Certificates.

To the Usher of the Custom-house.

FOR every Oath administred by the King's Officers Outwards — — — — —

The

The FEES of the Chief Searcher, and his Majesty's Five Under-Searchers in the Port of *London*.

Duties between the Chief Searcher and his Majesty's Five Under-Searchers that attend at London.

	s.	d.
FOR every Ship that passeth into *Spain*, *Portugal*, the *Streights*, *West-Indies*, *Guinea*, or the Western Islands	6	—
Ditto to the *East Indies*	10	—
All other *English* Ships into Foreign Parts	4	—
For every Stranger's Ship or Bottom	6	8

Duties

Duties of his Majesty's Five Under-Searchers that attend at London.

Englisb and Aliens.

	s.	d.
FOR every Certificate for Shipping out Goods formerly Imported	1	—
But if the half Subsidy to be received, amounts but to Forty Shillings, then	1	—

To be paid by Englisb and Aliens for Goods that pay Subsidy, and pass out by Cocket, or Warrant.

PIPE, Puncheon, or Butt	—	4
Hogshead or Bag	—	2
Tin the Block or Barrel	—	2
Beer eager, Wood of all sorts, Copperas, Allom, and such gross Goods, *per* Ton	—	4
Corn the Last, Sea-coal the Chaldron, Beer the Ton	—	2
Lead the Fodder	—	2
The Maund, Fatt, or Pack	—	6
The Bundle, Bale, Chest, or Case	—	3
Raisins or Figs the 20 Frails or Barrels	—	3
Butter, and such Goods, the Barrel	—	2
For every Coast Certificate or Cocket	1	—
Tranfires for the Coasts, Free.		
For every Horse, Mare or Gelding	1	—
For certifying every Debenture for receiving back half Subsidy, *&c.*	—	6
For every Piece of Ordnance	1	—
For the Endorsement of every Cocket	1	—

For

	s.	d.
For every Certificate out of their Books, of Goods loſt at Sea, taken by Pyrates, or returned, whereby ſo much may be Ship'd Cuſtom Free	1	—
For every Bill of Sufferance or Store above Ten Shillings in the *Book of Rates*	1	—
If under		6
The Fardle or Truſs, by *Engliſh*, of 3 C. wt, or upwards		6
Woollen Cloth, the Bale, not exceeding Five Cloaths, or 3 C. weight, Stuffs, Bays, or Says	—	3

Merchants Strangers, or ſuch as Ship on Strangers Ships or Veſſels.

The Fardle or Truſs	1	
The Bale		6

The FEES of the Two Searchers at Gravesend.

	s.	d.
FOR every Ship that passeth over the Seas for *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Streights*, the *West-Indies*, *Guinea*, or the Western Islands	6	—
For every Ship to the *East-Indies*	10	—
For all other Ships in Foreign Parts	4	—
For every Strangers Ship or Bottom	8	—
For every Ship having a Coast Cocket	—	4
For Passengers Outwards, not being Merchants or Mariners	—	6

THE

NAMES

OF THE

Lawful Keys, Wharfs, &c.

FOR

Shipping and Landing of Goods in the Port of *London*.

IN purſuance of an Act of Parliament it is Ordained, That the Keys, Wharfs, and Places hereafter-named, and no others, be Aſſigned, Appointed, and Allowed, by his Majeſty, to be Lawful Keys, Wharfs, or Places for the Shipping, Lading, or Landing of Goods: That is to ſay,

Brewers

Brewers Key. Chesters Key. Galley Key. Woolf Dock.

Customhouse Key, Stone Stairs on the West side thereof, is declared not to be a Place for Shipping or Landing of Goods or Merchandize.

Porters Key. Bear Key.

Bates Dock, excluding the Stairs there, which are declared not to be a Place lawful to Land Goods or Merchandize.

Wiggans Key. Younges Key. Ralphs Key.

Dice Key, excluding the Stairs there, being declared an unlawful Place to lade or unlade Goods or Merchandize.

Smarts Key.

Somers Key. The Stairs there declared unlawful for Shipping or Landing of Goods or Merchandize.

Lyon Key. Botolph Wharf. Hammons Key.

Gaunts Key. The Stairs on the East side are declared unlawful for Shipping, Lading, or Landing of Goods or Merchandize.

Cocks Key.

One other Place between Cocks Key and Fresh Wharf, called *part of Fresh Wharf*; the Stairs are declared unlawful for Shipping or Landing of Goods or Merchandize.

Fresh Wharf.

Billingsgate to be a common open place for the Landing, or bringing in of Fish, Salt, Victual, or Fuel of all sorts, and all Native Materials for Building, and for Fruit, (all manner of Grocery excepted) and for carrying the same out; and for no other Wares or Merchandize.

Bridge-House in *Southwark* may be allowed as a place convenient for the Landing any kind of Corn, brought or provided for the Provision or Victualling of the City, and not upon any private or particular Persons account; and for no other Goods or Merchandize.

It may be lawful for any Perſon to Ship or lade into any Ship or Veſſel in the River of *Thames*, bound over Seas, and lying between *London* and *Woolwich*, any of the Goods or Merchandize hereafter mentioned; *viz.* Horſes, Coals, Beer, ordinary Stones for Building, Fiſh taken by any of his Majeſty's Subjects, Corn or Grain; Provided that the Cuſtom and Duties of ſuch Goods be duly paid, and Cockets, or other lawful Warrants, paſſed for the ſame.

It may be lawful for any Perſon or Perſons to unſhip, and lay on Land, Deal-Boards, Balks, and all ſorts of Maſts, and great Timber, at any place of the River of *Thames* betwixt *Weſtminſter* and *Limehouſe* Dock: Provided the Owners of ſuch Goods do firſt pay or compound for the Cuſtom and other Duties, and declare the Price at which they will land them, before they unſhip any of the Goods, to the Officers or Farmers of the Cuſtoms thereof for the Time being, and receive Sufferance or Permiſſion from them ſo to do; and that they unſhip none of the ſaid Goods, but in the Preſence of a Waiter or Officer appointed thereunto; or otherwiſe the ſaid Goods to be liable to Forfeiture according to Law.

To prevent all future Differences and Diſputes touching the Extent and Limits of the Port of *London*, the ſaid Port is declared to extend, and be accounted, from the Promontory or Point called the *North Foreland*, in the Iſle of *Thanet*; and from thence, in a ſuppoſed right Line, to the oppoſite Promontory or Point, called the *Naes*, beyond the *Gunfleet*, upon the Coaſt of *Eſſex*; and ſo continued through the River of *Thames*, and the ſeveral Channels, Streams, and Rivers falling into it, to *London* Bridge: Saving the uſual and known Right, Liberty and Privilege, to the Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipſwich*, and either of them,

and the known Members thereof, and of the Cuſtomers, Comptrollers, Searchers, and their Deputies, of and within the ſaid Ports of *Sandwich* and *Ipſwich*, and the ſeveral Creeks, Harbours, and Havens to them, or either of them, reſpectively belonging within the Counties of *Kent* and *Eſſex*. 19 *Car.* 2.

WHARFAGE, CRAINAGE, AND LIGHTERAGE.

AS for the Charges of Wharfage, I could never get Information of the particular Rates; but that the Crainage and this are always reckoned together, at about Twelve pence *per* Ton, both Inwards and Outwards; and for Sugars from the *Weſt-Indies*, about Two Shillings *per* Ton reckoning four Hogſheads to the Ton.

A certain Company of Merchants (a few Years ſince) made an Agreement with the Wharfingers according to the Rates inſerted underneath; which may ſerve, in ſome Meaſure, as a Rule to Merchants for other ſorts of Merchandize.

Outwards.

Outwards.

	Wharfage d.
CLoth the Bale, not exceeding Five long Cloths	2
All Woollen Goods and Stuffs, 3 C. ½ the Bale	2
Brazil Wood the Ton	12
Callicoe the Bale	2
Furs of all sorts, the Bale or Fatt	2
Lead the Fodder	8
Read and White Lead the Ton	8
Lattin Plates the single Barrel	1
Ditto Double	2
Pepper the Bag, not exeeeding 3 C. ½	2
Tin the Barrel, containing 3 C.	2
Wire of Iron or Copper in Casks, the Cask	3
Ditto the Tun of 20 C.	8
All other Goods in Casks	
The Hogshead	2
The Butt	4

Inwards.	*Lighterage.* d.	*Crainage and Wharfage* d.
ANnis-seed the Sack, not exceeding 5 C. wt.	5	3
Boxwood the Tun	12	12
Carpets of all sorts, the Bale	5	3
Camblets, Mohair, and Grograms, the Bale	3	2
Cordevants the Bale	3	2
Cotton Wooll of *Smyrna*, the Bag	3	2
Ditto of *Cyprus*, *Acra* and *Scandoroon*, per Bag	5	3

	Lightage. d.	Crainage and Wharfage d.
Cotton Yarn of *Smyrna*, the Bag or Bale	3	2
Ditto *Aleppo* the Bag or Bale	3	2
(2 Caroteels and 4 quarter Roles to be reckoned a Butt).		
Gauls *Aleppo*, the Bag	3	2
Gauls *Smyrna* the Bag	3	2
Goats Wooll of *Smyrna* the Bag	3	2
Ditto *Aleppo* the Bag	3	2
Grogram Yarn the Bale or Sack	3	2
Gum of Almonds the 20 C.	12	8
Gum Arabick the Bag or Cheſt	3	2
Gum Tragrant the Bag or Cheſt	3	2
Maſtick the Cheſt	3	2
Opium, Rhubarb, or Scammony, the Cheſt	3	2
Piſtaches the Bale	3	2
Pot Aſhes, Weed Aſhes, and all Aſhes from *Turkey*, the Ton	12	8
Valonea ground or unground, the Ton	12	8
Raiſin, Rice or Soap, the Ton	12	8
Lena the Cheſt or Bale	3	2
Silk the Bale or Fangot	3	2
Wormſeed the Bale	3	2
Turpentine the Cheſt	3	2
Oils and Cute the Ton	12	8

All other Goods not here mentioned, are to pay in proportion to the Rates aforeſaid. And all Goods are to be brought up in cloſe Lighters. And it is agreed, That if any ſhall neglect to take up their Goods, whereas there remains but Thirty Parcels, or fewer, in the Lighter; if the Parties concerned be not then ready

to

to take them on Shore, the Wharfinger may then put the ſame in another Lighter, taking Care of them; for which he ſhall have 12 *d.* *per* Parcel, and after three Days 12 *d.* *per* Week Demurrage. And it is further agreed, That the Wharfage of all Goods not exceeding Five Shillings, ſhall be paid down on the Wharf at the taking up of the Goods. And it ſhall be lawful for the Wharfinger to detain the Goods till Payment or Satisfaction.

The Wharfingers alſo keep Lighters to carry Merchants Goods, to or from a Ship, for which they have about 12 *d.* *per* Ton of Four Hogſheads, for Sugar from the *Weſt-Indies*. And for Wine and other Goods, they reckon half as much for Lighterage as Wharfage. Beſides theſe, they have the Letting of ſeveral Warehouſes for the Conveniency of Merchants, to keep their Goods from the Weather, if they are not ready to take their Goods as ſoon as they are landed.

THE

RATES

Taken by the

PORTERS

For ſome ſort of Work upon the Keys, are as follows:

	Shipping s. d.	*Landing* s. d.	*Loading* s. d.	*Houſing* s. d.	*Weighing* s. d.
Sugar the Hogſhead	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 4
Ditto the Tierce or Barrel	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 3
Ditto the Butt	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 6	— 8
Cotton Wooll the Bag	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3
Ginger the Bag	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 1
Moloſſes the Hogſhd	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 3	— 4
Logwood the Ton	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 —

Fuſtick

	Shipping		Landing		Loading		Housing		Weighing	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fuſtick the Ton	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Brazeletto the Ton	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Young Fuſtick the Ton	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Lignum Rhodium the Ton	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Lignum Vitæ the Ton	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Tobacco the Hogſhd	—	3	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Ditto the Bundle	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Daniſh or Swediſh the Ton	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Hemp Narva and Riga the Bundle	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6

OF

CARRS

AND

CARMEN.

THESE being generally very insolent noisy Fellows, and think thereby to baffle and run down young Merchants, or their Servants, who are not much acquainted with the Waterside Business; I shall therefore in this Place give you a Copy of the Restraints which the Carmen lye under.

I. That

I.

THAT you may take the better Notice of these Fellows, you must observe the Number and Mark; for every one that is Licenced, has a Brass with the Number on it, and branded with the City Arms upon the Shaft of the Cart: For if any Person works without such Number and Mark, he shall forfeit for every Offence 13 *s.* 4 *d.*

II.

The Power of managing and giving Rules and Orders to these Carmen, is vested by the City of *London*, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, in the Governors of Christ's Hospital; where any Merchant, or other Person aggrieved, may have Redress the *Tuesday* after such Complaint; when the Governors sit, in the Afternoon, at the Compting-house of the said Hospital.

III.

If any Carman carry any Coals in his Cart without a good and lawful Bushel, and good and lawful Sacks, agreeing with the Bushel kept at *Guild Hall*, and Sea-Coal Meters Sacks, he shall forfeit for each Offence, Ten Shillings.

IV.

Every Cart allowed, is to contain in Length between the Tug-hole and the Fore Ear breadth, 6 Feet and 4 Inches; and in breadth between the two Raves in

in the Body of the Cart, 4 Feet of aſſize, and no more; and in length from the Fore Ear breadth to the End of the Cart, 7 Feet and 2 Inches, and no more; otherwiſe to be ſent to the *New Stone Yard*.

V.

If any Carmen, or Draymen put into his Cart or Dray any more than one Horſe, for the Carriage of any Merchandize, (except up a Hill, or with Timber, Stone, or other Commodities where the Load cannot be divided) he ſhall pay for his firſt Offence Ten Shillings, for his ſecond Twenty Shillings, and for every other Thirty Shillings; and the Supernumerary Horſe to be Impounded until the Penalty be paid.

VI.

If any Carmen or other that drives a Carr, Dray, or Waggon, ſhall ride thereon, or drive his Horſes a Trot through, or in the Street, he ſhall be carried before a Juſtice of Peace, to be dealt with according to the Offence, and the Horſes or Mares ſhall be carried to the *New Stone Yard*. And if ſuch Carmen, *&c.* ſhall be taken not leading his Horſe by the Head, he ſhall forfeit for every Offence Two Shillings.

VII.

If any Carman ſhall refuſe to appear upon the Summons of the Preſident and Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, he ſhall be puniſhed at the Diſcretion of the ſaid Preſident and Governors, either by Fine, Penalty, or Suſpenſion.

VIII.

VIII.

All Carts and Carrs loaden, paſſing out of, and from *Thames Street*, ſhall from thence paſs and go up theſe Lanes and Places following, or ſome of them, and no other; that is to ſay, the Hill leading from *Tower Dock* to the Eaſt End of *Tower Street*, St. *Dunſtan's Hill*, St. *Mary Hill*, St. *Martin's Lane*, *Dowgate Hill*, *Garlick Hill*, *Breadſtreet Hill*; and that no empty Carr or Cart, paſſing to the ſaid Street, (other than ſuch as having been unladen in ſome of the Lanes or Places before mentioned, ſhall be occaſioned to paſs to the ſaid Street immediately after ſuch unlading) ſhall go down the Hills, Lanes, or Places, laſt before mentioned; but the ſame ſhall be kept only for the paſſing of Carrs or Carts laden: But that as well the ſaid empty Carrs as Carts laden may paſs into, and from *Thames Street*, through the ſeveral Lanes and Places hereafter mentioned; that is to ſay, *Fiſhſtreet Hill*, *Whittington Lane Hill*, and the *Wardrobe Hill*, except as is before limited. Alſo, that all Carts laden may go into the ſaid *Thames Street* down all the Places as are moſt commodious for them. All which is to be obſerved under the Penalty of the Carman's forfeiting for his firſt Offence Five Shillings, and for every other Offence Ten Shillings, as by Act of Seſſion the 20th of *October*, 1681.

IX.

And becauſe it is neceſſary that Merchants and others that uſe Carrs or Carts, ſhould know where they ſtand with their empty Carts; I have here inſerted the ſame.

From

	Carts.
From Brewers Key along Thames Street to the first Cuſtomhouſe Gate, there are to ſtand —	12
From the Weſt Gate of the Cuſtomhouſe to Porters Key	2
From Porters Key to Little Bear Key	3
From Little Bear Key to Youngs Key	4
From Youngs Key to Ralphs Key	3
From Ralphs Key to Great Dice Key	2
From Great Dice Key to Smarts Key	2
From Little Somers Key to Botolph Wharf —	2
From Botolph Wharf to Coxs Key	2
From Coxs Key to Freſh Wharf	2
From Freſh Wharf to St. Magnus Corner	6
At St. Dunſtan Hill	4
From New Fiſhſtreet to the Still Yard	16
From the Still Yard to the Crooked Billet Wharf	20
From Crooked Billet Wharf to the Black Swan	12
From the Black Swan to Brooks Wharf	12
From Brooks Wharf to Caſtle Alley	20
From Pauls Wharf to Puddle Dock	10
From Vere's Key, and all Places thereabouts that have Paſſage up to Puddle Dock Hill —	20
At Black Fryers	6
Bridewell	40
Carter Lane	5
Salisbury Court	10
On the Eaſt ſide of Fleet Ditch	5
And on the Weſt ſide thereof	5
At White Fryers	5
At Bridewell Dock	5
A little upon Holbourn Hill Weſtward	4
Eaſtward of Holbourn, between the Bridge and King's Arms	2
Weſt Smithfield, and about the Bars	5

	Carts.
Alderſgate	6
Breadſtreet	6
Friday Street	6
Aldermanbury	2
Silver Street	2
Baſinghall Street	2
Broadſtreet	4
Biſhopſgate without	6
Biſhopſgate within	8
St. Mary Axe, and up Cammomile Street	6
Without Aldgate toward Whitechapel	10
Crutched Fryers	10
Croſs Lane from St. Dunſtans Hill to Harp Lane	6
Dukes Place	6
Bury Street	4
Lawrence Pountney Lane, and the Paſſage into Suffolk Lane	4
Dowgate Hill	6
Coleman Street	4
Philpot Lane	4
Botolph Lane	5
Harp Lane	6
Bear Lane	6
In Fenchurch Street where the Church and Pump ſtood	4
Leadenhall Street between the Eaſt-India houſe and Pump	3
Lime Street	2
And the Weigh-houſe Yard	1

And that all Carts ſtanding in *Thames Street*, ſhall ſtand on the South ſide only of the ſaid Street. And all this under the Penalty of forfeiting for the firſt Offence Five Shillings, and for every other Ten Shillings, and for Non-payment to be ſuſpended from Working.

X.

X.

Rates of Carts.

THAT any Carman who ſtands with his empty Cart next to any Goods that are to be loaden, ſhall on firſt Demand load the ſame, without any delay, or bargaining for other Wages than is appointed in the Rates following, *&c.* And if he ſhall refuſe to Load, he ſhall pay for his firſt Offence Five Shillings, and for every other Ten Shillings; and the next Cart in order, that ſhall be willing, ſhall be at Liberty to load the ſame.

XI.

If any Perſon refuſe to pay the Rates following, the Carman to appeal to the Governors of Chriſt's Hoſpital, or to any Juſtice of the Peace, where he may be relieved.

XII.

If any Merchant or other Perſon ſhall cauſe any Carman to ſtay with his loaden Carr above half an Hour before he unloads, (the Carman being willing to help to unload the ſame,) ſuch Merchant, or other Perſon, ſhall pay after the Rate of Twelve pence *per* Hour, after the firſt half Hour for his Attendance.

XIII.

XIII.

All Merchants or others that have occaſion to uſe Carrs, are free to chooſe what Carrs they pleaſe ; except ſuch as ſtand for Wharf-work, Tackle-work, and Crain-work ; which are to ſtand in order, and to be taken in turn.

XIV.

That no Carman come to any of the Wharfs, or Places of keeping Turn between the *Bridge* and *Tower Wharf*, before Five or Six of the Clock in the Morning in the Summer-time, or before Seven or Eight of the Clock in the Winter time ; unleſs a Merchant, or any other Perſon, have an extraordinary Occaſion to require to the contrary.

XV.

No Carman to carry above 20 C. weight at one time, of any Commodity whatſoever that may be divided ; and for liquid Commodities, to carry no more than one Butt, or one Pipe, or three Hogſheads, or two Puncheons, in a Cart at one time, upon the Penalty of paying for the firſt Offence Five Shillings, for the ſecond Offence Ten Shillings, and for the third Offence to be diſabled from working any Carr within the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof.

XVI.

XVI.

RATES of CARMEN, ſettled at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the City of London, *held at* Guild-hall *the* 12*th of* October, *in the Third Year of the Reign of King* William *and Queen* Mary : VIZ.

WHEREAS daily Complaints are made by Merchants, and other Citizens and Inhabitants within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, of the exceſſive Rates demanded and received by Carmen above what is Reaſonable, and hath been limited and appointed for Carriages within this City, and Liberties thereof : And upon due Conſideration had, as well of former Times as of the preſent, wherein ſeveral Materials of neceſſary and principal Uſe to the Carmen are riſen, and conſequently require ſome increaſe of Rates heretofore ſet for their Labour and Carriage : Now the ſaid Juſtices of the Peace here aſſembled, reſpecting the Times and other Circumſtances neceſſary to be conſidered, do by Authority and Virtue of the Statute in this Caſe made and provided, Order, Limit, Rate, and Appoint, the Wages for Carmen within the City of *London*, and Liberty thereof, to be as hereafter followeth.

That

That all Carmen Trading or Working with Carrs in the City of *London*, and Liberties thereof, ſhall and may demand and take for every Carriage or Load of the Commodities under-mentioned, the Rates hereafter following, and ſhall not exceed upon Pain to be ſtrictly puniſhed, and proceeded againſt Offence to the contrary. That is to ſay,

	s.	*d.*
From any of the Keys below Bridge, for a Pipe or three Hogſheads, to the *Old Swan*	1	6
From *Billingſgate* to *Queenhith*, for an Old Wey of Salt	2	6
And for a New Wey of Salt	2	
From any of the Wharfs between the *Tower* and *London Bridge*, to *Tower Street*, *Gracechurch Street*, *Fenchurch Street*, *Biſhopſgateſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and places of the like Diſtance, up the Hill with 18 C. wt. not exceeding 20 C. wt.	2	2
And being above 20 C. wt. for each C. wt.		2
Two Puncheons of Prunes, two Bales of Mather, twenty Barrels of Figs, two Fatts of Fuſtians, ſix ordinary Sacks of Cotton Wooll of *Smyrna*, and three *Cyprus* Bags, a Butt of Currans, a great Butt of Oils, three Cheſts of Sugar, eight Bags of Almonds, one Laſt of Flax, one Laſt of Hemp, and any other Goods not here named, of the like Weight, for every Load	2	2
For Sea coal the Load, or half Chaldron, or for a Hundred of Faggots	1	2
And from any of the Wharfs aforeſaid, to *Broadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſinghall Street*, *Coleman Street*, *Ironmonger Lane*, *St. Lawrence Lane*, *Milk Street*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood Street*, *Friday Street*, *Bread Street*, and Places of like Diſtances, to the		

	s.	d.
like Weight of 18 C. wt. not exceeding 20 C. wt. for the Goods aforeſaid, and other Goods not herein named, of the like Weight, for every Load	2	6
And being above 20 C. wt. for every C.		2
And for Sea-coal the Load, or half Chaldron, or for one Hundred Faggots	1	4
Alſo from any of the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Smithfield Bars*, *Holbourn Bars*, *Temple Bar*, or any other Bars on the North ſide of the City, and places of the like diſtance, up the Hill with 18 C. wt. not exceeding 20 C. weight, the Load	3	4
And going beyond the ſaid Places, the Parties to agree with the Carman.		
And from any of the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Tower Street*, *Biſhopſgateſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and other Places of like diſtance, up the Hill with 14 C. wt. not exceeding 18 C. wt.	1	10
In which may be included,		
Twenty Pieces of Raiſins, a load of Raiſins of the Sun, ſix Bags of Pepper, ſix ordinary Bags of Gauls, ſix Bales and Barrels of Indico, ſix Bales of Grogram Yarn, ſix Bales of Turkey Silk, five Hogſheads of Cloves, four Bales of Callicoe, three Hogſheads of Wine, two Cheſts of Sugar, or any other Goods of the like Weight, 5 Hogſheads of Tobacco, not exceeding 18 C. wt.	1	10
Alſo from any of the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Broadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman Street*, *Ironmonger Lane*, *St. Lawrence Lane*, *Milkſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Woodſtreet*, *Friday Street*, *Bread Street*, and places of like diſtance, up the Hill, for any of the ſaid Goods of the ſame Quantity and Weight, for every Load	2	

Alſo

	s.	d.
Alſo from any of the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Tower Street*, *Gracechurch Street*, *Fanchurch Street*, *Biſhopſgateſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and other Places of the like diſtance up the Hill, with 8 C. wt. not exceeding 14 C. wt. ———	1	6
In which may be included,		
All Butts and Pipes of Wine, or a Pipe of Oil, Packs of Canvas, two Hogſheads or three Tierces, a Fatt of Fuſtians; and all other Goods of the like Bulk and Weight for every Load ——— ——— ——— ——— ———	1	6
Alſo from the Wharfs aforeſaid to *Broadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Colemanſtreet*, *Ironmonger Lane*, *St. Lawrence Lane*, *Milk-ſtreet*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Woodſtreet*, *Friday Street*, and other places of like diſtance, for any other Goods of like Load or Weight, for every Load ——— ———	1	8
Alſo from *London Bridge* Foot, Weſtward to the *Old Swan*, *Cole Harbour*, the *Three Crains*, *Queenhith*, *Paul's Wharf*, *Puddle Wharf*, the *Wardrobe*, and all other places not exceeding the *Poultry*, *Cheapſide*, or *Newgate* Market, for 13 C. wt. not exceeding 18 C. wt, ———	1	10
And for every Load of Sea-coal of half a Chaldron, or one Hundred of Faggots ——— ———	1	2
And from all other Wharfs and Places between *London Bridge* and *Temple Bar*, to the ſame, and Places of like diſtance, for every Load of Coals of half a Chaldron, or 100 Faggots—	1	2
And to all places Northward of the *Poultry*, *Cheapſide*, *Newgate Market*, *Holbourn Bridge*, and *Fleetſtreet*, for 14 C. wt. not exceeding 18 C. wt.——— ——— ——— ———	2	2

	s.	d.
And from *Tower Street*, *Gracechurch Street*, *Fanchurch Street*, *Biſhopſgateſtreet* within, *Cornhill*, and other places of like diſtance, for every Pack of twenty Cloths, for ſix Bales of Cloths or Kerſeys, ſix Bales of Pepper, ſix Barrels of Indico, five Hogſheads of Cloves, and for other Goods not herein mentioned, of like Weight to the Water ſide ——	1	4
And from *Broadſtreet*, *Lothbury*, *Old Jury*, *Baſſiſhaw*, *Coleman ſtreet*, *Ironmonger Lane*, *Milk ſtreet*, *St. Lawrence Lane*, *Aldermanbury*, *Cheapſide*, *Wood ſtreet*, *Friday ſtreet*, *Bread ſtreet*, and other places of like diſtance to the Waterſide, for the like Weight ——	1	8

Provided, The Carmen for the Rates above do help to Load and Unload their Carts.

And for Places of leſs diſtance, the Parties hiring and to be hired, are to make Agreement proportionable to the Rates before mentioned.

XVII.

And if any Carman ſhall take for his Labour and Hire, above the Rates before limited and appointed, and the ſame be duly proved by the Teſtimony of one or more credible Witneſs or Witneſſes before the Lord-Mayor, or any two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, or otherwiſe within the City of *London*; ſuch Carmen ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment for the Space of 21 Days without Bail or Mainprize, according to the Statute in that behalf; and ſhall undergo ſuch farther Pains and Penalties as by the Law may be inflicted for the ſaid Offence.

THE

THE

Watermens Rates.

	Oars. s.	d.	*Skullers* s.	d.
FROM London to Lime houſe, New Crain, Shadwel Dock, Bell Wharf, and Ratcliff Croſs	1	—	—	6
To Wapping Dock, Wapping New and Old Stairs, the Hermitage, Rotherhith Church Stairs	—	6	—	3
From St. Olave's to Rotherhith Church Stairs, and Rotherhith Stairs	—	6	—	3
From Billingſgate and St. Olave's to Saviour's Mill	—	6	—	3
All the Stairs between London Bridge and Weſtminſter	—	6	—	3
From either ſide above London Bridge to Lambeth and Vauxhall	1	—	—	6
From Whitehall to Lambeth and Vauxhall	—	6	—	3
From Temple, Dorſet, and Blackfryers Stairs, or Paul's Wharf, to Lambeth-	—	8	—	4
Over the Water directly in the next Skuller between Vauxhall and Limehouſe	—	4	—	2

The

The Rates of Oars.

From London to	Whole Fair s.	Whole Fair d.	Company s.	Company d.
Graveſend	4	6	—	9
Graiſe or Greenhive	4	—	—	8
Purfleet or Eriff	3	—	—	6
Woollwich	2	6	—	4
Blackwall	2	—	—	4
Greenwich or Deptford	1	6	—	3
Chelſea, Batterſea, and Wanſworth	1	6	—	3
Putney, Fulham, Barn-elms	2	—	—	4
Hammerſmith, Chiſwick, Mortlock-	2	6	—	6
Brentford, Iſleworth, Richmond—	3	6	—	6
Twittenham	4	—	—	6
Kingſton	5	—	—	9
Hampton Court	6	—	1	—
Hampton Town, Sunbury & Walton	7	—	1	—
Weybridge and Chertſey	10	—	1	—
Stains	12	—	1	—
Windſor	14	—	1	—

Rates for carrying Goods in the Tilt-Boat between Graveſend *and* London.

	s.	d.
HALF a Firkin	—	1
1 Firkin	—	2
1 Hogſhead	2	—
1 C. wt. of Cheeſe, Iron, or heavy Goods	—	4
1 Sack of Salt or Corn	—	6
1 ordinary Cheſt or Trunk	—	6
1 ordinary Hamper	—	6
The Hire of the whole Tilt-boat	22	6
Every ſingle Perſon in the ordinary Paſſage	—	6

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

RATES

RATES

OF

Hackney Coaches,

Settled by Stat. 5 and 6 *W.* and *M.*

	s.	*d.*
FOR one Day of twelve Hours	10	—
For one Hour	1	6
For every Hour above the first	1	—
From any of the Inns of Court to any part of St. James's, or City of Weſtminſter, (except beyond Tuttle Street	1	—
And the ſame Rates back again.		
From any of the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the Royal Exchange	1	—
To the Tower of London, Aldgate, Biſhopſgate Street, or thereabouts	1	6
And the ſame Rates back again.		

And the like Rates from and to any Place at the like diſtance with the Places before mentioned.

And if any Coachman ſhall refuſe to go at, or exact more for Hire, than the Rates hereby limited; he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit Forty Shillings.

FINIS.

Sold by J. Brotherton *at the* Bible, *and* W. Meadows *at the* Angel, *in* Cornhill.

THE Negociator's Magazine, or the Exchanges Anatomized. Part I. Shewing the different Species and Denominations of the Moneys, and the Meaning of the Agio's practiſed in Foreign States; together with the Current Prices of the Exchanges, and the Method to Calculate them, for moſt Places of Traffick in Europe. Part II. Containing plain Inſtructions relating to Bills of Exchange; wherein is ſhewn what Method to take in moſt Caſes that can happen in the uſual Tranſactions and Occurrences of Trade. By *R. Hayes*, Accomptant and Writing-Maſter, for the uſe of his Scholars.

THE Neat Duties (all Diſcounts and Abatements deducted) of all Merchandize ſpecified in the Book of Rates. Begun in the 12 of Car. 2. with the ſeveral Variations to this preſent Year, in Vulgar Arithmetick. Each Article being Calculated to an Hundred part of a Penny; being deſign'd for Merchants, *&c.* that at a View in one Line may be ſeen the Neat Duties and Draw-backs on any Merchandize mentioned in the Book of Rates, with their ſeveral Valuations. And alſo the Turkey or Levant Company's Duties, *viz.* Impoſitions, Conſulage, how many Hundred Weight goes to a Ton of each Commodity, and the Freight they uſually have for the ſame Tonnage, from Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, and Cyprus; and a Liſt of all Goods Prohibited to be Imported and Exported; with a Scheme for the Drawback on Fiſh and Fleſh exported, and for the Bounty on Corn; alſo a Præmium for Naval Stores. The Fourth Edition, with Additions. By *Thomas Langham*, of London, Broker.